VOL. XX. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 18[illegible] NUMBER 3.

MILLIONS FOR PENSION

The Senate Passes an Appropriation Bill.

A Free Coinage Amendment in the House.

Brazilian Reciprocity Treaty Proclaimed.

Legislators Thirsting for the Arkansas Traveler.

Fifty-first Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 5. — Among the bills reported and placed on the calendar was one increasing the pension of General Custer's widow to $100 a month. Mr. Ingalls rising to a personal statement said that he had been absent from the sessions of the senate during the past two weeks in which interval action had been taken on the cloture and the election bills. His attitude on both these questions had been the subject of comment and censure and of animadversion. On the day of his departure after consultation with Mr. Allison, on whom he had been accustomed to lean in every hour of need, he had left with Mr. Casey (who had charge of the pair of absentees) a note, saying: "I should vote against the proposed change of the rules, and should vote for a motion to proceed to the consideration of any other than the election bill, and am paired accordingly with Senator Allison, who is at liberty to vote to make a quorum."

A conference report was presented and agreed to on the bill setting apart for settlement a portion of the Fort Ellis military reservation in Montana. The pension appropriations bill was taken up. It appropriates for pensions for the year $133,173,085, for fees and expenses of examining surgeons $1,500,000, for salaries of 18 pension agents $72,000, and for clerk hire $300,000. The latter item is increased by an amendment of the committee on appropriation to $400,000. Another report from the committee strikes out the proviso limiting to $2 the compensation of a pension attorney, and inserts in lieu of it a proviso limiting such compensation to $5. The latter amendment gave rise to a very long discussion.

In the course of the discussion Mr. McPherson inquired of Mr. Allison whether the amount appropriated in the bill would be sufficient for the year.

Mr. Allison believed that it would be, but admitted that there might be a deficiency of five, six, or ten millions. On the other hand there might be a surplus, but he thought it more likely that there would be a deficiency.

Mr. McPherson asked how many applications had been made under the act of last year. Mr. Allison gave the number up to January 1st as 529,000, of which only eight or nine thousand had been as yet allowed.

Mr Quay moved to add to the provision as to fees, a proviso that it shall apply to any case now pending where there is an existing law for contract, and Mr. Cockrell moved to add to Mr. Quay's amendment the words, "In writing on file in this department."

Mr. Cockrell's amendment was disagreed to, and Mr. Quay's was agreed to.

Mr. Cockrell moved to insert a proviso that hereafter no fee or compensation for any pension attorney or agent shall be retained out of any allowance for pensions. There was another long discussion upon the amendment which was finally disagreed to, yeas 20; nays 28 (The vote being divided on strict party lines).

Mr. Cockrell offered an amendment providing that hereafter no pension shall be allowed or paid to any officer, noncommissioned officer or private in the army, navy or marine corps, either on the active or retired list. The amendment was agreed to without a division.

All the committee amendments having been agreed to the bill was passed.

Mr. Stewart did not offer the amendment of which he had given notice—to insert the free coinage bill as a part of the pension appropriation bill.

The house bill giving consent of congress to construct a fair building over the Duck river, Humphreys county, Tennessee, was passed.

The senate then, on motion of Mr. Blair, took up the house bill to provide for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics, arising under the eight-hour law.

Mr. Dawes gave notice of an amendment in the way of a substitute requiring payment for overtime, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary. The bill was then laid aside informally until to-morrow. After a short executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. McKinley of Ohio (by unanimous consent) it was ordered that during the remainder of the session the house shall meet at 11 a. m.

The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Payson of Illinois in the chair) on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

When the paragraph providing for expenses of the inter-state commerce commission was reached Mr. Anderson of Kansas offered an amendment directing the commission to inquire into the facts relative to the Western Railroad Traffic association. After some discussion a point of order raised against the amendment was sustained.

The World's fair paragraph having been reached it was agreed (owing to the lateness of the hour) that it should be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, offered a silver free coinage amendment to the paragraph providing for the recoinage of gold and silver coins. The amendment is as follows: That all holders of silver bullion of standard weight and fineness shall be entitled to have the same coined into silver dollars on the same terms and conditions as are now provided for the holders of gold bullion.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, raised a point of order against the amendment, and the debate which followed was entirely technical in its character. Pending a decision the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Brazilian Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The Post announces this morning that negotiations, which have been in progress between the United States and Brazil, resulted last Saturday in the signing of an agreement (under the reciprocity clause of the new tariff law) by Secretary Blaine and Senor Mendonca, the Brazilian minister. The agreement has been approved by President Harrison, and the proclamation announcing the fact will probably be made public without delay. The agreement will go into effect on January 1, 1892. The Post adds that it is understood similar agreements with Cuba and Venezuela are being negotiated.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The president, late this afternoon, issued a proclamation giving details of the proposed reciprocity treaty with Brazil and naming articles to be admitted into each country free of duty. Articles to be admitted from Brazil to the United States are as follows: Sugars, molasses, coffee and hides.

Articles from United States ports, and manufactured in the United States are to be admitted free into Brazil as follows: Wheat, wheat flour, corn or maize and the manufactures thereof including cornmeal and starch, rye, rye flour, buckwheat, buckwheat flour and barley, potatoes, beans and peas, hay and oats, salt pork, including pickled pork and bacon; except hams, salted, dried or pickled, cotton seed oil, coal, anthracite and bituminous, turpentine, agricultural tools, implements and machinery, mining and mechanics' tools, implements and machinery, including stationary and portable engines and all machinery for manufacturing and experimental purposes, sewing machines, instruments and books for the arts and sciences, railway construction material and equipments.

An Empty Treasury.

ST LOUIS, February 5.—Specials from Little Rock, Ark, say that in consequence of the shortage in the Arkansas state treasury there is no money to pay the members of the legislature. Colonel Morrow, the new treasurer, has firmly refused to pay the legislators on account of there being no funds "available" for that purpose. Governor Eagle has sent special requests to all county collectors to send in at once all state moneys on hand to meet the necessities of the general assembly.

It Will Not Be Passed.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The free coinage republican senators have decided that they will not press the amendment offered yesterday to the pension appropriation bill by Senator Stewart in the shape of a free coinage provision. The reason for this decision is a fear that sentimental considerations may cause the loss of votes in cases where senators and representatives have strong soldier constituencies. It is probable that the effort will be made to attach the free coinage order to some of the other general appropriation bills where the same factor would not enter into the matter.

Eighth General Assembly.

HOUSE.

DENVER, February 5.—In the house to-day a memorial was submitted, from 300 Clear creek miners, demanding the passage of the two weeks' wages bill and other provisions relative to the weighing of coal and similar measures.

Mr. Hanna stated that as Director General Davis had not seen fit to appoint Senator Tabor as chief of the bureau of mines and mining of the World's Columbian exposition, in spite of the recommendation of the assembly, it might be advisable to suggest that the house would be just as well pleased if the general would appoint someone else—so long as he came from Colorado. The bureau would have the appointing of 1500 employes, and that was not to be sniffed at. Mr. Hanna moved the suspension of the rules and asked that a resolution expressing the foregoing view should be passed.

A spirited discussion followed, in which Senator Tabor and Hon. F. V. Still came in for no end of commendations. In the course of the discussion Mr. O'Mahoney announced that he favored Mr. Hanna's resolution, and stated that in his opinion the whole complication had been brought about by the efforts of the "political contortionists." The resolution was tabled under a suspension of the rules.

This being the last day for the introduction of bills, there was a host of them on hand. Among those introduced was one by Mr. Brown of Arapahoe providing for the payment of ninety-five "guards" at 25 cents an hour for an average of 30 hours each. In addition to these were items amounting to nearly $200 for supplies furnished to the guards while on duty.

The senate spent the day in the introduction of bills.

Starved in New York.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Starved to death in the very heart of the city. Such was the fate that befell Mrs. Mary Rosenberg, a handsome young woman of 23 years, who lived in the basement of a house on Broome street. Stretched at full length on the cold, bare floor, the woman's body lay all day. In the room sat two men, and playing about her two children, both of whom were less than seven years old. One of the men was the heart-broken husband, and the two children were his only legacy. The woman's dress was torn open at the neck, and her lips were flecked with blood, giving awful evidence of her last convulsive struggle for life. Just past midnight Tuesday night food became scarce, the woman having given up her portion to her two children, eating only what was absolutely necessary to sustain life. The husband and father, Rosenberg, was out of the city looking for work, and when, a week ago, the food supply dwindled to nothing, Mrs. Rosenberg ceased eating. The children got a good living from charitable neighbors, but the real condition of affairs was unknown, and Mrs. Rosenberg would neither tell of her affairs nor stoop to ask for charity.

Eyraud's Execution.

PARIS, February 5.—Michael Eyraud, murderer of Gouffe, was executed at 7.20 o'clock this morning on the Place de la Roquette. Eyraud met his fate with fortitude and resignation. There were but few witnesses at the execution, owing to the fact that it was not generally known until too late for yesterday afternoon's papers to announce that the famous criminal was to meet death to-day. When the governor of the Prison La Roquette and the prison chaplain, l'Abbe Faure, were ushered into Eyraud's cell a short time previous to the hour for the condemned man's execution they found that he was already up and dressed, evidently forewarned, contrary to the rules, by some kind hearted official. Eyraud declined a glass of cognac which was tendered him by one of the wardens, and in spite of the earnest solicitation of l'Abbe Faure the murderer positively, even angrily, refused to listen to the good priest's prayers, to pray himself or to have any religious rites performed in his behalf.

The abbe's pleading with the criminal in that dark cell this morning while within and without the prison all preparations were made to usher the sullen prisoner into another world, was probably the most solemn and dramatic incident of the execution. But Eyraud's iron will was not to be shaken, even in the presence of death, and he continued impatiently to refuse religious consolation while on the death march to the guillotine, which had been erected during the night on the Place de la Roquette by M. de Paris and his grim assistants.

When pinioned and upon the point of being turned upon the bascule of the guillotine, upon the plank which was to glide with him beneath the fatal suspended knife, Eyraud with a movement as if of angry contempt or sullen resentment refused to return the last kiss bestowed upon him by l'Abbe Faure, as is customary in the case of criminals upon the point of being executed.

The action of the guillotine, when once Eyraud's neck was well beneath the uprights, was instantaneous. There was a flash and all was over. Eyraud's head had fallen into the saw-dust-filled receptacle which awaited it. Then followed the usual funeral, and the body of Gouffe's murderer was handed over to his (Eyraud's) relatives and acquaintances.

Carried Away on Ice.

BAY CITY, Mich., February 3.—Much excitement prevails here concerning reports that many fishermen have been drifting into Lake Huron on ice fields, carried out of Saginaw bay by a strong south wind this forenoon. The fishing village is about fifteen miles northwest of this city, and five miles from land. It is estimated that 200 men were engaged in spearing fish, and the first reports were to the effect that all were lost.

Towards evening several of the fishermen reached Essex village, a suburb of this city, and reported that most of their companions reached shore in safety. The best authority obtainable places the number of castaways from 20 to 50. Those acquainted with the situation say they will reach shore before the ice passes out side of Saginaw bay. In case they do not there is no hope of their being rescued.

BAY CITY, February 3.—The story of the disaster so far as known is that during the night the wind had driven the ice out towards the lake, taking with it all the fishermen who were on the ice, in their shanties, numbering about 200 men. They were distributed all over the bay for miles. Relatives of the lost men went to the light house at the mouth of the river, and with marine glasses were unable to see anything but open water.

Later a man proceeded to Oak Grove, on the bay shore, and from an elevation looked through glasses, but could get no trace of the ice. A party of men went out a short time later on an ice boat. At the point where the crack occurred they thought they could see the flowing ice four miles away.

Six of the lost men managed to get ashore 12 miles east of the river, having been on the eastern portion of the ice. Dennis Bonnell, who had his house on the ice, says he thinks about 20 men got ashore on the east side of the bay, near Big creek. The others will escape if the seas, which are running mountain high, do not break up the ice.

Fatal Explosion in Kokomo.

DENVER, February 5.—A Leadville special to the Republican says: A terrible explosion of giant powder occurred in the Whiley tunnel of the White Quail mine at Kokomo this morning. Wm. Young and John Anderson were blown into atoms, and John Johnson, John McLeod and Wm. Drain terribly injured, many of their bones being broken by flying rock. The accident was caused by the accidental explosion of thirty sticks of giant powder and it is a wonder that all the men in the mine were not killed.

GRANGER POLITICS.

The Farmers Actively Influence Law Making.

The British Government Reprimands McDonald.

A Marvelous Tin Mine the Richest in the World.

No Hope for the Imprisoned Hazleton Miners.

Anti-Trust Bill Passed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., February 5.—In the senate to-day the anti-trust bill passed. The bill is a sweeping and stringent measure. It provides that all trusts, pools, contracts, arrangements or combinations now existing or hereafter made between any persons or persons and one or more corporations, which are made with a view to prevent, or which tend to prevent full and free competition, manufacture or sale of any article of domestic growth, production or manufacture, or in the importation or sale of any article grown, produced or manufactured in any other state or country, or which are designed, or intended to fix, regulate or reduce the manufacture or sale, or to fix, regulate or reduce the price of any article of growth, production or manufacture or which are designed in any way to create a monopoly, are hereby declared to be conspiracies to defraud, tending against public policy and good.

The penalties of violation of the law are a fine of $1,000 to $10,000 and imprisonment from two to five years.

They Cannot Agree.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., February 5.—The proposed combination between the republican and the F. M. B. A. members of the legislature for the election of a farmer's candidate to the United States senate failed to materialize this morning. The republican steering committee asked that pledges be given by the F. M. B. A. that their candidate would give his support to the republican party in the United States senate. This the farmers declined to do. Another meeting between the republican steering committee and the farmers will be held this afternoon.

Mr. Cockrell (farmer) was not present when the legislature met in joint session to ballot for senator. The other two farmer members and the republicans refrained from voting. The ballot stood: Palmer, 101; no quorum. The republicans and farmers then forced an adjournment.

A Granger Law.

DOVER, Del., February 5.—The farmers' committee bill taxing investments was introduced in the house by Mr. Eisenberry this afternoon. It is backed by the farmers' institutes and the grangers and contemplates the assessment and taxation of all stocks, bonds, mortgages, securities and other evidences of indebtedness.

Farmers Urge Free Coinage.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—A delegation of the officers of the state Farmers' alliance, now in session in this city, headed by President Polk, of the National alliance, awaited the opening of the hearing of the house coinage committee this morning. President Polk stated their purpose to be to urge that prompt action might be taken by the house.

McDonald Reprimanded.

OTTAWA, Ont., February 5.—A local paper says: It is understood that Sir John McDonald received a severe reprimand from the British government for having made public the text of the proposal of reciprocity he has made through the British government to the government of the United States before it reached the authorities at Washington. The Canadian press has not been slow in calling attention to this great breach of international courtesy and only excuses the premier on account of the desperate means he has been driven to to save his government from ignominious defeat when he goes before the country for a vindication of his policy next month.

A few weeks ago, in view of the approaching election Sir John informed the country that the United States government had approached him on the subject of reciprocity, but Secretary Blaine spoiled this by giving emphatic denial to the statement of the premier whereupon Sir John gave a copy of the document to the press before it had reached the United States government. "That the government is fighting a desperate battle is evinced by the means adopted to delude the public into the belief that it is sincere in its efforts to secure more extensive trade relations with the United States."

A Rich Find of Tin.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—A special from San Antonio, Tex., says: The richest vein of tin ore known to the mining industry of the world at the present time has been discovered in the old Diamond mine shaft, forty-five miles southwest of Durango, Mexico. The owner of the mine and discoverer of this fabulously rich vein of mineral is John Persbacher, of San Francisco, who arrived in this city yesterday. At the bottom of the shaft, Mr. Persbacher says, a remarkable vein of ore over four feet wide composed of a solid mass of oxide of tin assaying from 50 to 60 per cent of pure metal was found.

The Hazleton Disaster.

HAZLETON, Pa., February 5.—The awful mining disaster has plunged the community into grief and mourning. Great crowds have gathered to-day at the unfortunate mine, which is about a half a mile from this place. It is certain that the 17 missing men are all dead, and that most of them were drowned in the chambers. The water in the pitch of the slope has raised 200 yards, which is a higher point than any of the breasts reached. Even though they were not drowned they would die from suffocation long before the water can be pumped out. The large inside mine pump, which was stationed at the bottom of the slope to keep the lower level free from water is covered with water and is useless. Two small mine pumps have been placed side by side in the gangway of the first level, and the work of removing the vast body of water was commenced at six o'clock last night.

Outlaws Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—A special to the Republic from Ardmore, I. T., says: Deputy United States Marshal John Swaine, with four deputies and a sheriff's posse of eighteen men, arrested and brought to the city ten desperate outlaws who have been defying the officers and committing various robberies and murder in the Chickasaw nation for several months past. The men were put in irons. The officers have been on their track for some time and yesterday discovered them in their den, near Howeta's ranch, on Rock creek prairie in the northwestern part of the nation.

In the skirmish that followed Bill Hugens, one of the desperadoes, was shot and seriously wounded. There was a reward of $2000 for Hugens, who is charged with the murder of Will Carey last October.

A Murder Mystery.

LANSING, Mich., February 3.—The body of an unknown girl lay on a pier in an undertaker's shop in Diamondale, 100 miles south of Lansing, on Saturday. The girl's throat showed the marks of fingers upon it, and her teeth had bitten through the lips. The body, entirely denuded of clothing, was found in the river three miles from Diamondale last night by Farmers Soloman and Clifton Dorr. They had started to cross the stream on the ice, and near the shore caught the gleam of something white in a bit of water where the ice had been broken. On closer inspection they found that it was the body of a girl not over 14 years of age. The ice had been broken and the body tossed in. The discoverers hurried to Diamondale to notify the officers. It was evident that the body had been thrust into the water only a few hours before, and it had been disposed of almost immediately after death. The face was that of an unusually pretty girl. The case is still a mystery.

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

LANSING, February 3.—The mystery surrounding the death of the young girl whose body was found in the Grand river near Diamondale Friday last, was cleared up this morning. The first clue to the crime was when the body was identified by a Lake Shore conductor as that of a passenger on his train who was accompanied by one old man. Then the officials of the state public school at Coldwater identified the body as that of Nellie Griffen, who had been adopted a few days previously by an old man giving the name of Hendershot. Active search was made for the old man, and he was located early this morning on a farm near Diamondale, where he was employed. His real name was found to be Russell C. Canfield.

After being fully identified by the superintendent of the Coldwater school, he was arrested and taken to Charlotte. At first he denied all knowledge of the crime, but finally broke down and confessed. He said that upon arriving from Coldwater with the girl, he set out through the woods for the farm where he worked. They sat down on a log by the water where the body was found. "The girl began to cry," he said. "I threw her on the ground and choked her to death with one hand. She did not struggle or scream. After her death I took off her clothes and threw her into the hole where she was found. I did not outrage the girl, and I have no idea why I killed her. I must have been insane."

The murderer also added that no one was implicated in the crime. Canfield is 55 years old and the age of his victim was 14. It is thought the old man was crazy, for, as far as known, the murder was unprovoked, and is one of the most cold blooded crimes in the history of this state.

Secretary Windom Eulogized.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The chamber of commerce to-day adopted suitable resolutions on the death of Secretary of the Treasury Windom and addresses eulogistic of his life, work and character were made by many of the members. President C. S. Smith, Abraham S. Hewitt, C. N. Bliss, John E. Rhodes, John Sloane and Henry W. Cannon were appointed a committee to go to Washington and appear before the committee on coinage of the house of representatives to protest against the passage of bill providing for the free coinage of silver.

Galveston's Mardi Gras.

GALVESTON, February 5.—The great interstate commercial display and Mardi Gras opened here to-day. The city is crowded with visitors, and the decorations are abundant and gay. The industrial display in which Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, Arizona and other states are represented is an extremely creditable one. The festivities will continue for five days, and during their progress there will be a congress of representatives from Kansas, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah and Montana, with the view of uniting and unifying the people in those states and territories in the work of securing such national legislation as is demanded by the best interests of the middle western states.

The Western Congress.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5.—The Times-Democrat's Galveston special says:

The Western congress will convene in the cotton exchange Saturday at 10 o'clock, and will be called to order by Julius Runge, president of the cotton exchange. Quite a number of delegates from Western Texas cities have already arrived, and others are coming in on every train.

Considerable preliminary work will be done to morrow and arrangements completed for the opening of the congress Saturday.

It is already evident that an effort will be made to secure the permanent location of the congress by a few prominent cities. The concensus of opinion is in favor of Denver.

Pullman Shops Burned.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—The Pullman repair shops, located at the corner of Scott avenue and Twenty-first street, were discovered to be on fire at 11.30 to-night, and a general alarm was turned in. The entire fire department responded promptly but the flames had in the meantime made considerable progress, and in an hour from the time the fire started the shops were gutted. Eleven palace cars in course of construction, and the planing mill to the northwest were destroyed, and 15 surrounding tenement houses were burned to the ground, their inmates barely escaping with their lives. The entire loss is estimated at $225,000 and is divided as follows: The palace cars $110,000; shops $60,000; tenement houses $30,000 and the planing mill $25,000. The insurance on the property was placed in Chicago and consequently is not known here.

Cutting Down Expenses.

KANSAS CITY, February 5.—Superintendent T. H. Guigan, of the western division of the Wabash, with headquarters at Kansas City, has surprised the employes with orders for a reduction in salaries, and force employed, in order to cut down expenses. The first order was effective to-day, when 25 men at this point were discharged. The order was to the effect that three of the switch engines should be taken off immediately together with their crew of five men each. The clerical force was cut down by discharging 10 men. The discharges will save about $19,500 a year. It is reported that the salaries of the station agents, or a majority of them, will be reduced. The order to this effect will be issued to-night or to morrow morning

A Bank Suspension

KANSAS CITY, February 5.—A special to the Star from Wichita, Kans., says:

Just before the hour for opening this morning the following notice was posted on the door of the First Arkansas Valley Bank here:

To Our Depositors—Payment is temporarily suspended owing to the impossibility of making collection, and our inability to procure funds at the present time from our correspondents, owing to the great stringency now prevailing.

The assets of the bank are said to be more than twice sufficient to pay all liabilities, which are about $125,000. This bank was the oldest in northwestern Kansas.

Thinks McKinley Will Get It.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., February 5.—General Russell A. Alger was in the city for a short time yesterday. Being asked who was most prominently mentioned as Secretary Windom's successor, he said: "The name of William McKinley seems to be on everyone's lips, and I would not be surprised to see him receive the appointment. He is an able statesman and would make a worthy successor to Mr. Windom."

General Alger said further, speaking of reciprocity with Canada: "Reciprocity is in the air, and the more we get the better it will be for the United States."

The Bantam Crows.

BOSTON, February 5.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon George Dixon, the bantam who denies Cal McCarthy's right to the championship, said he would start for New York to day accompanied by his backer and trainer, Tom O'Rourke. He is in capital condition and eager for the fray. Dixon took his last exercise in this city, and as he stripped for a rubbing down his muscles stood out like whip cords and hard as nails. He realizes that he has undertaken a difficult task but he is getting just as confident that he will whip the Jersey lad as he is of getting a square meal.

An Alliance Stock Company.

WICHITA, Kas., February 5.—A number of prominent alliance men organized here to-day The Wichita Live Stock association, with a capital stock of $100,000, and the first directors have been elected. The shares will be placed among alliance farmers at $25 each, and no stockholders will be allowed more than 20 shares, nor will anyone be allowed more than one vote no matter how much he may have invested. Offices will be established at Union stock yards and complete control taken so far as possible of all shipments of stock sent here by alliance men.

Killed in a Snow Slide.

OURAY, Colo., February 5.—Tom Byron, L. Philius, Allen McIntyre and John Sanderlin, four miners from the Virginius, started up Mt. Sneffles last night to bring down the body of Billy Maher, who was blown up by an explosion. When at an altitude of 13,000 feet they were struck by a snow slide, swept down the mountain side and buried under fifty feet of snow. Their bodies were secured to-day.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

MR. TELLER EXPLAINS.

He Replies to Newspaper Charges of Bad Faith.

Never Intended to Support the Federal Elections Bill.

And Had Never Signed an Agreement to Vote for It.

Chances of the Silver Bill Before the Joinage Committee.

Fifty-First Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The vice president laid before the senate the credentials of Cameron for his new term commencing on March 3 next, and they were placed on file.

Cullom presented two resolutions of the house of representatives in the Illinois legislature. He said that they instructed the senators from that state to vote for the free coinage of silver and against the force bill, so termed, in the resolution. He regarded these resolutions, he said, in the nature of petitions, and asked that they be filed in the record of the senate. So ordered.

Morrill also offered a resolution (which was agreed to) for the adjournment of the senate on Monday at 2 p. m. to enable the senators to attend Mr. Windom's funeral.

On motion of Manderson, the house bill authorizing the construction of a railway, street railroad, motor, wagon and pedestrian bridge over the Missouri river, near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Neb., was taken from the calendar, amended and passed.

Hair arising to a personal explanation said that he had observed circulating in the newspapers of the country what purported to be a copy of an agreement alleged to have been entered into by the republican senators with reference to the consideration of the force bill (so called) or the elections bill, more properly called. The names of certain senators were given as having violated the agreement, and the allegation was made that all the other republican senators had signed the agreement without condition. As that allegation was so broad and so general as to include himself among those who had signed that agreement without condition, he desired to say that he had never signed such an agreement except with the clear qualification that it should not interfere with his efforts for the consideration of the education bill.

Teller said that he did not intend to pay attention to newspaper reports and as a general rule never gave any attention to statements made by newspaper correspondents. He only desired to say now that the statement pretty generally circulated that he had been in favor of the force bill—so called—or the elections bill, at any time, was incorrect; that the further statement that amendments were made to that bill in committee whenever he asked to have them made was also incorrect; and that the statement that he had ever agreed to support the bill, directly or indirectly, was incorrect. He would say now, lest he might have no other opportunity, that his opposition to the elections bill had never grown out of his attitude on the silver question. If the silver question had been disposed of early last year in accordance with his wishes, his course on the elections bill would not have been changed. He would have been opposed to that bill on principle, and he had never for a moment entertained the idea that it would be amended so that he should be able to vote for it, because that would involve such a change in the bill that its friends would not care for its passage. And it was also the proposed to say, no matter what might be said about his attitude or his relations to the bill, he had never promised to support it; that he had never intended to support it, and that he had not supported it.

The army appropriation bill was then taken up. The amendment of the committee on appropriations, which was under discussion last Friday, to strike out the provisions that the government transportation on land grant railroads shall not exceed 50 per cent of private parties) was agreed to.

The question then came upon the amendment of the committee to insert a provision that government transportation on land aided railroad lines shall be paid for on such basis as the secretary of war may deem just and reasonable, not to exceed 70 per cent of the charges for like services to private parties.

The amendment was rejected, yeas 3, nays 42. The committee amendment was then agreed to and the bill was passed.

Edmunds gave notice of an amendment to the diplomatic appropriation bill, to enable the president to make engagements for telegraphic communication between the United States and the Hawaiian islands for a period of not less than fourteen years, and appropriating $3,000,000 therefor, not more than $250,000 to be expended within any one year.

The senate bill to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Quapaw Indians in the Indian territory was taken from the calendar and passed.

After a short executive session the senate adjourned until Monday at 2 p. m.

Prospects of the Silver Bill.

DENVER, January 31.—A dispatch to the Times says: I have just had a talk with Representative Bartine, of Nevada, a member of the house committee on coinage, and he says the silver men will make strong efforts to get the bill out of the committee at the meeting next Wednesday, and is inclined to think they will succeed, though the committee is so closely divided and some members so non-committal that it is impossible to say what will be the result of the undertaking. He says the programme of the gold advocates on the committee is to continue the hearings on the subject indefinitely or until the session is so nearly closed as to make it impossible to do anything. The first effort of the friends of the bill will be to cut off these hearings. If they are not strong enough to do that they will have but little hope of getting the bill reported in shape.

There is a feeling gaining ground that the democrats are not as anxious to force the bill to a decision in the house as they have generally professed to be. They are still pursuing their tactics of delaying the house, as if they meant to cut off consideration of everything except the appropriation bills. Remarking upon this fact, the speaker said to Mr. Townsend yesterday: "The more they delay business the less likely we are to be bothered with the silver bill."

The remark illustrates how he feels on the subject. He is opposed to the bill but will put no unusual obstacle in the way of its consideration. He will simply let the matter drift. As far as the conduct of the democrats is concerned, the only interpretation which it justifies is that they want to force its consideration over to the next session, so as to increase the president's embarrassment.

Temporary Control of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The death of Secretary Windom was made the subject of a special message to congress today. Assistant Secretary Nettleton last evening returned to Washington and is now acting as secretary of the treasury under a designation issued by the president several months ago which authorized him to act in that capacity in the absence of Secretary Windom. The president conferred with Attorney General Miller and Assistant Secretary Nettleton this morning with regard to his powers under the statute in making temporary provisions for the vacancy. The conclusion was reached that in case of the death of the head of a department the next in rank or of official station could act for a period of ten days from the time of death and no longer. The case of Secretary Folger was cited as a precedent, but on the advice of the attorney general it was thought best not to follow it, but to apply to congress for authority to remove the present limitation within which such vacancies shall be filled. When Mr. Folger died Assistant Secretary Coon acted as secretary for a period of ten days under his regular designation and was then specially designated by the president to act for a further period of ten days, thus giving the president twenty days for consideration of a permanent appointment. Under Attorney General Miller's construction of the law the president will really have but about five days within which to select his minister of finance, as it is not reasonable to suppose that he will give the subject serious thought until after the funeral of the late Secretary Windom.

He Won the Bet.

DENVER, January 30.—Yesterday Alan Morton, a prosperous Norwegian farmer, came in from Corona and cashed drafts he had received from the old country and deposited the money, over $5000, in the German National bank. During the evening he attended one of the theatres, and on his way to his hotel he stopped in the Pearl saloon, owned by Tim O'Connor and Mike Ryan, for a nightcap. While here he entered into a conversation with the proprietors about money matters, during which he stated that he had the above sum in the bank.

They offered to bet him $50 that he had no such amount, and the money was put up. Morton then drew a check payable to himself for $5000, and deposited it with the stakeholder. Soon afterwards he became unconscious and woke up in a back room of the saloon about 9 o'clock this morning. As he attempted to leave the room some person struck him on the back of the head with a beer faucet rendering him again insensible.

He was awakened about 8 o'clock this evening by some one kicking him and telling him to get up and take possession of his saloon. He reached the bank only to earn that Ryan and O'Connor had cashed his check and taken every dollar he had on earth. He immediately had the men arrested and lodged on a charge of forgery and robbery.

Both Ryan and O'Connor were released tonight on $5000 bail each. Both men claim that Morton purchased their saloon, paying $5000 for it. As the place is a very tough resort and worth about $400 their story is very improbable.

The Cherokee Boomers.

ST. LOUIS, January 31.—Alvin Guyglie of Guthrie, Okla., one of the original Oklahoma boomers, has arrived in St. Louis from the Cherokee boomers' camp. "I was astonished to find how many of the old set are with the present invaders," he said. "There are a lot of restless spirits on the frontier who are always engaged in such enterprises. The present expedition certainly means business, and unless decisive measures are taken to prevent, before a week has passed they will have all the best land in the Cherokee strip located. Their claim is that the land is now the property of the United States, a part of the public domain and subject to homestead entry as other parts of the public lands are. They maintain that the interior department cannot prevent entry being made by simply withholding the proclamation opening the territory.

War of Biscuit Makers.

ST. LOUIS, January 31.—The American Biscuit company has filed a mortgage amounting to $545,000 on all its holdings in Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Illinois. The deed is executed to the Jennings Trust company of Chicago, and is secured by bonds. The company is fighting the New York Biscuit company and the mortgage is placed to pay for the new mill tax in New York. The American Biscuit company has a capital of $1,000,000, the United States Biscuit company $5,000,000, the New York company $5,000,000. The present mortgage was authorized at a directors' meeting in Chicago last week and indicates that the war of the biscuit and cracker companies has commenced in earnest.

A Montana Mystery.

DENVER, January 31.—A special from Helena to the Rocky Mountain News says: On January 17 two masked men entered a tent at McDaryswille, an isolated railroad camp in the northern part of Missoula county, and shot five men, two of whom died. The masked robbers got $700 and escaped to the mountains. In an hour after the tragedy Deputy Sheriff Sorague was in pursuit, and since his departure, seven days after the tragedy, nothing has been heard of the officer, and it is believed that he has been killed. The affair has taken a mysterious air, but Governor Toole started an investigation of the entire case. A posse has gone in search of the missing deputy.

Hill and Cleveland.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The long-postponed meeting between Grover Cleveland and David B. Hill will, it is believed, certainly take place tonight. The meeting will be at a dinner to be given this evening by Senator William Brown at the Manhattan club. The dinner is to be a private one, and is to be in the famous library of the Stewart mansion where the club's home now is. Colonel Brown decided to have a dinner that would bring these democratic leaders together some months ago. The dinner is ostensibly given by the club and the colonel requested the house committee to assume the management of it. The arrangements are represented as elaborate. The oval table of the library will comfortably accommodate 32 persons and places will be laid for that number. Colonel Brown will preside. Governor Hill will sit at the colonel's right hand and Lieutenant Governor Jones will occupy the place on his left position. Mr. Cleveland will be at the opposite end of the table facing the host. This has been agreed upon because Mr. Cleveland is now a private citizen. No toasts have been provided and no speeches are intended.

THE MEETING.

At the dinner given tonight at the Manhattan club by Senator Wm. L. Brown, the governor of the club, and a few others, ex-President Grover Cleveland and Gov. D. B. Hill met each other. The Centennial banquet at the Metropolitan opera house two years ago was the last occasion on which they met. Mr. President Cleveland arrived at 7 o'clock and moved about among the guests, shaking hands in a most pleasant manner. The guests were already seated when Governor Hill arrived. As he entered the room every one arose and applauded. The governor moved his seat, spoke to Governor Brown, and then looking directly at Grover Cleveland smiled and bowed. Mr. Cleveland as pleasantly returned the recognition. The governor then bowed to the other gentlemen and took his seat.

Death Penalty in Colorado.

DENVER, February 2.—Other than the introduction of new bills, but little was transacted in the house to-day. The bill introduced by Representative Thornton relative to the execution of the death penalty makes some important changes in the present law. In the first place, the sheriff of the county where the conviction occurred will be compelled, in case this measure prevails, to superintend the execution. The old regulation providing for a private room in the penitentiary for executions and making the warden an assistant is not changed, although this latter functionary is permitted to hire an executioner at an expense of $10, or use any automatic machine at his discretion to secure the actual snuffing out of the condemned. The new measure also provides that the judge, immediately upon pronouncing sentence, shall set a date, not less than two nor more than four weeks from the time of passing sentence.

N. P. Hill Interviewed.

CHICAGO, February 2.—Ex-Senator N. P. Hill, of Colorado, was in this city today en route to Washington to take up the duties of his new position as a member of the international monetary conference. He said in an interview: "I know nothing about the alleged book and the work of the investigating committee outside of the information supplied by the press. However, I do not think the inquiry will result in any startling disclosures. This man J. M. Owenby, who claims to know a great deal that would make his testimony valuable, is, in my opinion, inclined to be a great talker. I do not take any stock in him. Colorado is naturally centered upon the vital topic, silver. The democrats of Colorado are inclined more towards Governor Hill for the presidency than Grover Cleveland, because of the latter's pronounced antipathy to silver."

Destitution in Kansas.

TOPEKA, February 2.—Hon. T. W. McBroy, of Oberlin, Decatur county, the democratic nominee for congress in the Sixth district in 1890, arrived in the city this morning. He says that the reports regarding destitution among the farmers have not been exaggerated. There is a crying need for relief. Severe snow storms have been raging in that section for the past 48 hours, and 18 inches of snow covers the ground. The poor people are in more pressing need of assistance than ever, in consequence of the change in the weather, which has added to the danger of starving instead of freezing to death.

Cremated in a Jail.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 2.—A Friars Point, Miss., special says: The alarm of fire called out nearly the whole town early Sunday morning to find the town jail in flames and the prisoners shrieking for rescue. The marshal, who had the key, lived some distance from the jail, and before his arrival the prisoners were beyond human aid. This morning only charred heaps of bones were found. The prisoners were three negroes who were confined on trivial charges. They started the fire by trying to burn the door down that they might escape.

Emin Pasha's Extravagance.

BERLIN, February 2.—A "white book" is published here containing Emin Pasha's report to the middle of November last. The reports form a record of Emin's extravagance and disregard of instructions. Emin ignored the order to found a station on the Victoria Nyanza. Instead he hoisted his flag at Lado, in spite of Commissioner Schmidt's effort to dissuade him, the commissioner objecting on the ground of the great expense. Emin spent 20,000 marks instead of the 3000 marks allowed. He repeatedly complained of the insufficiency of his supplies, owing to which he says his men were becoming mutinous. He therefore declines responsibility for the failure of the expedition.

A GREAT MAN'S FUNERAL.

Many Tokens of Sorrow Displayed in Washington.

People's Love for Secretary Windom Strongly Evidenced.

Simple and Impressive Ceremonies Held Over the Dead.

The Funeral Service Which Followed at Lindley.

Funeral of Secretary Windom.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—During the forenoon the body of the dead secretary lay in an open casket in the front drawing room of the family residence on Massachusetts avenue in the vicinity of the homes of Senators Scott and General Thomas. The face of the deceased wore a calm and peaceful expression, more like that of one who had fallen into a gentle slumber than of one to whom death had come suddenly and without warning. The sombre black covering of the casket was relieved by a profusion of beautiful white flowers, in various designs, the tributes of loving friends. These were placed along the walls. On the casket the only decorations were crossed palm leaves, and a rope of English violets around the upper edge of the lid. The latter was the loving tribute of his daughter Nellie.

The floral offerings were beautiful and numerous. The president and Mrs. Harrison sent a large wreath of violets and lilies of the valley, encircled by a band of purple ribbons, crossed with a sheaf of wheat. The vice president and Mrs. Morton sent a beautiful wreath of English violets, roses, lilies of the valley and asparagus vine; Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Easter lilies and palms; Mr. Fred Bradley, white roses and asparagus vine; the secretary of the navy a cluster of brides roses, palms and asparagus vines; the Union League club of Minneapolis, a cross of roses and lilies of the valley, with a wreath of violets and the inscription at the base, "Rest;" Secretary and Mrs. Rusk sent a wreath of roses and lilies with fern. The governor of Minnesota and Mrs. Merriam, a bunch of calla lilies; Mrs. Lewis, Washington, for ladies of the Mt. Vernon association, a design of palm leaves and roses with lilies of the valley; officers and employes of the register's office, treasury department, a floral facsimile of the treasury seal, and representation of the scales and key.

All these floral emblems were taken to the church, and the only flowers that were carried to the cemetery were the violets presented by Miss Nellie Windom and a bunch of palm leaves presented by Mrs. E. Stanley Brown. After the services at the church all the other flowers were by direction of Mrs. Windom distributed among the various hospitals.

The house was thrown open to the public between 8 and 11 o'clock, and there was a constant stream of callers during these hours, including nearly all the officials and employes of the treasury department, by whom Mr. Windom was greatly loved. At 11 o'clock the house was closed to visitors and soon after religious services, including a prayer and the reading of the Scriptures, were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant (Presbyterian). These services were private, and the only persons present were the members of the afflicted family, near relatives, the president and members of the cabinet and the vice-president, with the ladies of their families and a few intimate personal friends. The family group was composed of Mrs. Windom, her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Windom, her daughters, Misses Nellie and Florence Windom; her brother and niece, Mr. George Hatch and Miss Hatch, of Massachusetts; and her brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Douglass of Minnesota.

The funeral services at the Church of the Covenant were begun at 12 o'clock. While exceedingly simple, they were profoundly impressive. The attendance comprised all the leading officials in Washington and their families, including the president and cabinet, the diplomatic corps and the members of the supreme court and the court of claims, senators and representatives, officers of the army and navy, the heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions in the treasury department and the commissioners of the District of Columbia. The congress was represented by a special committee, and a committee represented the Union League club of New York. The Ohio society of New York, of which Mr. Windom was a member, was also represented. It was the intention of the family that the services should be public, but this was abandoned, owing to the necessity of making provision for the large official representation, and admission to the church was by card only, up to half 11 o'clock, when the small space then remaining unoccupied was allowed to the public. The church was surrounded by an immense crowd.

It was nearly 12 o'clock when the funeral party arrived at the church. The entire congregation arose to receive it and the organ pealed forth the low notes of a solemn dirge as the sad procession made its way to the altar, led by Dr. Hamlin intoning the impressive words beginning: "I am the resurrection and the life," etc. Following him closely came the honorary pallbearers in the following order: Secretary Blaine and Secretary Proctor, Attorney General Miller and Postmaster General Wanamaker, Secretary Noble and Secretary Tracy, with Secretary Rusk last. Then came the bearers of the remains and the members of the family. Just behind them were President and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Reese Harrison, Mr. Blaine and Mrs. Dimmick, Vice President and Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Garfield and family and the other persons who had accompanied the remains from the house. These were assigned from pews in the main body of the church, just behind them were the members of the supreme court and the diplomatic corps. The congressional delegation occupied seats to the right of the church. The church was devoid of decoration, except that many beautiful floral pieces previously mentioned were tastefully arranged at the front of the pulpit platform. The casket, which was covered with violets, lilies of the valley and palm leaves, was placed immediately front of the chancel. The pew formerly occupied by the deceased was heavily draped in mourning in honor of the occasion.

When all were seated a select choir composed of Dr. Heath, Miss Bradley and Mr. G. A. Johnson sang the hymn "Jesus Lover of My Soul." Dr. Hamlin then read several scriptural selections embodying many of the passages occurring in the regular burial services of the Episcopal church, but not exactly following the ritual. The choir then rendered the hymn "In the Cross of Christ I Glory," and this closed the musical portion of the services. The two hymns were special favorites of the deceased and were selected on that account.

At a quarter after 2 o'clock the tolling of the bell at the entrance to the cemetery announced the arrival of the procession. A company of old soldiers from the National Soldiers' home, the grounds of which adjoin Rock Creek cemetery on the east, also obtained permission to witness the closing ceremonies, and accompanied by General Wilcox, the governor of the home, Major Palmer, and other officers, they were drawn up in double line at the entrance gate, and as the long cortege passed in and around and wound its way under the dark, thick foliage of the overhanging evergreen trees that border the principal avenue, the home band which headed the column of veterans played softly and with much tenderness, "Nearer my God to Thee."

The grave had been dug on the side of a gently sloping hill, a little to the west and centre of the grounds and just at the foot of a towering oak. A few steps away the remains of Mrs. Scott Lord, Mrs. Harrison's sister, repose. A little way beyond is the tomb of Montgomery Blair and the vault in which the remains of General Logan rested for several months. A carpet had been laid from the main avenue to and about the new yawning grave as a protection from the damp sod, and every evidence of a fresh yawning grave had been completely hidden by a thick carpet of green pine boughs.

The services at the grave were brief but impressive. Following the casket, which had been carried to the side of the open grave, came the members of the cabinet, two by two, and after them Mrs. Windom, leaning heavily on the arm of her son. Then came the two daughters, and following them the other relations and friends, Mrs. McKee on the arm of the president. Private Secretary Halford and other members of the president's official household were among those who came after.

When all had reached the side of the grave Dr. Hamlin read a short chapter from the Bible and then invoked the divine blessing upon the stricken family. He thanked God for the good example which the dead secretary had shown for all the world, and prayed that the peace which passeth all understanding might sustain and comfort those mourners in their loss. After the casket had been lowered, weeping Mrs. Windom and her daughters stepped to the side of the grave and took the last look upon the violet laden casket, then turned away.

The procession quickly reformed and returned to the city.

The funeral was simple in character and without the least attempt at display or ostentation. The only semblance to military honors was in the the presence of sixteen members of the treasury guards of the national guard of the district. They acted as body bearers, and marched beside the hearse on its journey to the cemetery. They wore the regulation uniform and were in command of Lieutenant Richard Moore of the treasurer's office. There never was however a larger purely civic funeral in the city of Washington, and it strikingly evidenced the people's great love and esteem for the dead statesman.

Symbols of Sorrow.

NEW YORK, February 2.—In accordance with orders from Washington, all the United States treasury offices in this city were closed to-day as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Secretary Windom.

The custom house was kept open only between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning for the clearance of vessels. The subtreasury and the assayer's offices were both barred. The fronts of both buildings were hung with mourning drapery. At noon business was suspended in the large office. Flags were lowered to half mast on all the public buildings, and on many private business houses and over many private residences a similar token of mourning was to be seen.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The national capital was truly a city of mourning to-day. The executive departments and their various branches were closed all day and congress does not assemble until 2:03 o'clock in the afternoon. The flags on the White house and all other public buildings were displayed at half mast, and so were those of the hotels and other business establishments throughout the city, and the large granite columns of the four fronts of the treasury department draped in black. These honors were paid to the memory of the late Secretary Windom.

Secretary Windom's Successor.

NEW YORK, February 2.—A Washington special says: "As the situation is now, Cornelius N. Bliss seems more likely to go into the cabinet if the president chooses a New York man. In case he selects an Indiana man the nomination of John C. New appears possible. Chauncey M. Depew, who had a long interview with the president yesterday, returned to New York this evening. Before departing he remarked significantly to a friend that Cornelius N. Bliss would make an ideal secretary.

The Behring Sea Controversy.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Chief Justice Fuller to-day announced that the supreme court had decided to grant the petition of the counsel representing the British government for leave to file an application for a writ of prohibition to prevent the district court of Alaska proceeding to carry out its decree of forfeiture made in the case of the schooner Sayward, libeled for unlawfully taking seals within the waters of Behring sea.

The court asked the counsel, in what case the rule requiring the Alaska court to come here and show cause why the writ of prohibition should not issue, should be made returnable. The solicitor general of the United States was anxious to have it made returnable at the earliest possible date, as was Mr. Gladron Carlisle, junior counsel for the parties who bring the case here, and by mutual agreement the rule was made returnable the second Monday in April.

This settles merely the preliminary question of the right to bring the case into court, and matter now to be settled is whether or not the court will decide that the writ of prohibition should issue. There must now be an argument on the merits of the Behring sea controversy.

In announcing the determination of the court, the chief justice said that the argument had taken a much wider range than was necessary, and that the court was of the opinion that it had jurisdiction by way of prohibition under section 688, revised statutes, to review the proceedings of the Alaska court.

Southern Race Troubles.

NEW YORK, February 2.—A Sun special from Birmingham says: "The riots at Carbon Hill are still in progress and two companies of state troops have been ordered to the scene by Governor Jones. There has been more bloodshed to-day, but it is impossible to learn its extent. Not less than eight or ten negroes have been killed, and possibly more. A number of white men who have been concerned in the shooting have banded together.

A train from Memphis on the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham railroad, which arrived here at 9 o'clock, passed Carbon Hill between 5 and 6. The trainmen report that seven negroes were killed in their cabin Friday night, instead of four, as at first reported, and that nine more were killed last night. A dispatch says to-night the only trouble since Friday night was that caused by a white men named Murry. He shot two negroes, killing one.

Other reports by wire say that more negroes were killed, while one says none were killed. These conflicting reports lead to the belief that the mob are doctoring the dispatches. The train men who came in to night are positive that sixteen negroes in all have been killed, and they say more were to be shot tonight unless they all left town. The town of Carbon Hill is two miles from the railroad station. When the train passed there this morning not a white man was at the depot except the agent. As a rule there is always a crowd at the train time. No passengers got on there to-day.

This morning the mayor of Carbon Hill wired Governor Jones at Montgomery, asking for troops to help preserve the peace. Several messages passed between them, and this afternoon the governor ordered the Birmingham Rifles and the Jefferson Volunteers of this city to proceed to Carbon Hill on a special train. The two companies left here at 7 o'clock, but the train was delayed and they will not reach Carbon Hill until after 1. The troops were ordered to report to the mayor. The two companies consisted of 60 men, rank and file. Newspaper men have gone out with the military.

All the trouble there seems to have grown out of the determination of the white miners to drive away the colored miners. The negroes, so far as can be learned, have made no resistance and no white men are reported as killed or wounded. Eight hundred to one thousand miners are employed at the Carbon Hill mines and only 125 of them are negroes. Nearly all reports agree that the negroes have been shot down without provocation.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., February 2.—Information received here is to the effect that the race troubles at Carbon Hill amount to nothing; that the marshal had some trouble in arresting several parties and called on Governor Jones for troops. Two companies from Birmingham went to the Railway mines but their services were not needed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., February 2.—A special from Birmingham, Ala., states that all is quiet at Carbon Hill this morning. The two companies of militia will remain there, however, until Murry and his gang are arrested.

C. W. Hatch Under Arrest.

WORCESTER, Mass., February 2.—Clark W. Hatch, known all over the country, having been tried for and acquitted of the murder of his uncle, Henry E. Hatch, in Kit Carson county, Colorado, a year ago, otherwise identified as Clark Wells, was arrested at the 9:55 train at Union Station last night by Detective O'Day at the instance of agents of the Travelers' Insurance company of Hartford, Conn., for uttering a forged check for $3000, payable to Mamie C. Smith of Worcester, the wife of Harry C. Smith, a commercial traveler. She is claimed to have been drowned between Narragansett Pier and Providence, R. I., about the middle of August, 1890.

The check was presented to the Mechanics' National bank of this city for payment August 25, 1890. It was from the Travelers' Insurance company of Hartford, on the Fourth National bank of New York city. It was sent to Hatch & Woodman of Boston, to be paid to Mamie E. Smith, endorsed by her and made payable to Clark Wells. It is claimed that Clark W. Hatch and Clark Wells are the same person.

Giants for Next Season.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Referring to the make-up of the New York base ball club the coming season, the Tribune to-morrow will say: After the weeding out process has been finished, it will be found that the following is the battery for this city: Catchers, Ewing, Buckley, Brown and Clarke; pitchers, Keefe, Rusie, Welch, Crane and Starrett; first base, Connors; second, Richardson; third, Denny; short stop, Glasscock; outfielders, Gore, Tiernan, Slattery and O'Rourke. This will be the greatest array of base ball talent ever seen in one case. If the team does as well in the field as it looks on paper, it will be hard to beat. The club will be formally incorporated in a few days and officers elected.

Decapitated by a Motor.

DENVER, February 2.—T. W. Scott, 18 years of age, was run over by a Berkeley motor at the North Denver transfer early this morning and instantly killed. His head was severed from his body, which was horribly mangled. The accident happened by his attempting to cross the track from one train from of an engine which he did not know was approaching until too late.

THE FADS OF STATESMEN

WALTER WELLMAN HAS BEEN QUIETLY WATCHING THEM.

What He Has Learned About Them He Has Here Written Down for Curious Readers to Carefully Peruse and Ruminate Upon.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The greatest of men have their small traits, their little peculiarities. President Harrison dislikes a tall hat, though of course he often sacrifices personal predilection to considerations of dignity and propriety. He has always had a horror of public barber shops, and the man who now trims his beard and cuts his hair—the court barber—has performed a like service for Mr. Harrison for fifteen or twenty years. At Indianapolis the president rarely or never visited a barber shop, but always had his man come to him at home or at his office.

The president's favorite hat is the derby, but Senator Plumb couldn't be hired to wear anything but a soft slouch hat, which looks all the more slouchy from Mr. Plumb's way of wearing it. Senator Wolcott hasn't worn any sort of shoes except patent leather since he came to Washington. Senator Voorhees has worn the same style of neckties—plain, black silk, "string" ties—ever since he was a boy, and will probably wear them, and none other, as long as he lives.

Another hobby of the Indiana senator is his fondness for a large silver watch. It is an old fashioned timepiece, almost as big as one of those dollar alarm clocks which have driven so many men to profanity by their premature explosions, and the senator has carried it since he left his home in Ohio about forty years ago. It was his father's before him, and will be his son's when he is gone. Senator Sawyer has a mania for anti-fat literature, anti-fat experiments and anti-fat remedies. He is the acknowledged authority in congress on this subject, and speaks as one with personal knowledge, for by eating light and often and eschewing fluids he has reduced his weight fifty pounds in six months. As nothing succeeds like success, all the fat men in Washington are rushing to Senator Sawyer for advice.

Senator Ingalls has two or three hobbies. One of these is rooting around old bookstores; another is red neckties, and a third is wearing a tight fitting coat, always buttoned from top to bottom. Maj. McKinley expends a good deal of his surplus energy in smoking cigars. He is one of the most inveterate smokers in congress. Another of Mr. McKinley's peculiarities is his fondness for the use of the words "United States" in debate. Mr. McKinley never fails to improve an opportunity to use these words, for he loves to roll them on his tongue.

Mr. McKinley pronounces "United States" very much in this fashion—"Y-o-n-*n*-*i*-ted St-*a*-*a*-tes," and if he has occasion to speak of the president he is always the "President of the United States." The senate is "The senate of the United States," and the treasury is "The treasury of the United States." Senator Gorman, whose oratorical manners are much like those of Mr. McKinley, has a similar fad. He rarely or never addresses the presiding officer of the senate without saying, "Now, Mr. President." One day last week, during the great debate on the elections bill, Mr. Gorman made his usual exclamation, "Now, Mr. President," when his attention was diverted by some of his colleagues, who whispered to him advice or suggestions concerning his remarks. It thus happened that Mr. Gorman repeated his favorite phrase no fewer than five times, with rather comical effect.

Senator Reagan, of Texas, is never happy unless he has strings or pieces of cord to play with, twirling them about in his fingers, testing their strength, tying them in knots, and then untying them again. Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, is a paper chewer. He is continually snipping off corners of letters or sheets of paper and putting them in his mouth. Sometimes he uses pieces of cord or binding twine, and one recent day he cut a queer figure going about the senate chamber with a couple of yards of red ribbon dangling from his mouth. The spectators craned their necks and asked one another what the trouble was with the senator from West Virginia. The answer was simple. Mr. Kenna had simply begun to exercise his infantile propensity upon the end of a ball of red tape.

An odd fad is that of Congressman George Adams, of Illinois. Mr. Adams, though never at sea, is passionately fond of sea stories. He reads all the sea tales he can get hold of, and amuses himself drawing diagrams of the sailing courses of ships described in the stories, and of the scenes of wrecks and disasters. From his familiarity with the fiction of the sea Mr. Adams has become a master of nautical terms, which he is too modest to use. Some day, no doubt, the congressman will take a sea voyage, and come back determined to become a sailor, even if he has to buy a yacht for his own use or ship before the mast of a lake schooner.

Senator Cockrell is the only man I know of in the aristocratic end of the Capitol who has the audacity to smoke a pipe within the sacred precincts of the house of lords. During one of the recent night sessions Mr. Cockrell was among the absentees, and the sergeant-at-arms received instructions to hunt him up and bring him into the chamber. While that official was searching high and low Mr. Cockrell was snuggled away in a corner of the cloak room, enjoying a smoke from a long corncob pipe made in his beloved Missouri. When he heard that he was wanted the senator refilled his pipe, came to the door leading to the chamber and there stood puffing defiance in the face of the senate.

Senator Wolcott is the only left handed man in the upper branch of congress. Congressman Hopkins, of Illinois, is not only left handed, but has a way of turning the paper wrong end to when writing, so that he looks at the lines from the top instead of from the bottom. Senator Edmunds twirls his thumbs or rubs his nose with his two forefingers joined together. Speaker Reed has a habit of standing with his hands clasped behind his back.

Joe Blackburn is like a big, awkward boy—there is always some cut, sprain or bruise on his body. First, he slips on the ice and hurts his leg; then he cracks the bones in his left arm, and to this day wears that member in a sling. Another of his peculiarities is failure to answer to his name on the first roll call. One day last week the tally clerk, in calling the roll of the senate, called out Blackburn's name as usual, and, as usual, was about to call the next name without the customary pause for a response, when Blackburn sang out a "no" which made the gas fixtures rattle, and filled the clerk with astonishment and confusion.

One of Senator Cullom's characteristics is his smile. The senior senator from Illinois, who looks like Abraham Lincoln, and who may some day be president, is always smiling. He smiles when he is good natured and when he is not, when he is saying unpleasant things as well as pleasant, when praising or damning. He cannot help smiling any more than he can help breathing, and it follows that Mr. Cullom is a man who makes many friends and few enemies.

A peculiarity of Senator Bate is that, although he is very fond of tobacco, and always has a cigar in a corner of his mouth, no one in Washington has ever seen him smoke in the ordinary acceptation of the term. His cigar is never lighted, and he enjoys what he calls a "dry smoke." He has a reason for this which is worth relating. He was a brigadier general in the Confederate army, and connected with his brigade was his brother, also an officer of high rank. The two were always together. Both were smokers, and even in the field the thin blue curls of smoke could be seen ascending from their cigars.

During one of the most fiercely fought battles of the war Gen. Bate and his brother were together as usual watching the progress of the fight. They were on an eminence, and although within range of the enemy's batteries proceeded to indulge themselves as usual in the weed. Gen. Bate drew out from his pocket two cigars, and handing one to his brother took the other himself, and then asked for a light. His brother struck a match on his box, and just as he was offering it to the general a cannon ball came along and struck him right in the face. The poor fellow's head was taken off as cleanly as though it had been done with a sword. From that day to this Senator Bate has never lighted a cigar.

Senator Brown, of Georgia, who is now sick, and whose successor will be the "Fighting Governor" Gordon, had a habit when speaking of always rubbing his hands together. This peculiar trait called forth from Mr. Ingalls that memorable attack on Mr. Brown, in which he characterized him as "a Uriah Heap, continually washing his hands in imperceptible water with invisible soap." Mr. Hiscock, whether on his feet speaking or in his chair, is all the while running his hands through his hair, which with some vanity he has arranged in thick rolling locks, which fall in gray ripples over his forehead.

Senator Edmunds, who is very bald, has a horror of draughts, and often wears a skull cap in going through the senate corridors. Senator Teller, who wears his thick, tawny hair pompadour, has a way of stroking his bangs upward every few minutes. An oddity of Senator Plumb, one which greatly adds to his resemblance to a big, good natured farmer, is his habit of running his thumb under his waistcoat at the shoulder to straighten out his suspender strap. This he does about once in five minutes, especially when standing on his feet engaged in conversation. He does it sometimes while making a speech, just as the farmer does when he stops to rest with the plow or the rake.

Senator Sawyer is fond of big red apples, and often comes into the senate chamber with three or four in his arms, and then passes them out to his neighbors. His colleague, little Senator Spooner, is a "dry" smoker, and goes around half the time with an unlit cigar between his lips or in his fingers. Senator Daniel is still another "dry" smoker. Roger Q. Mills is a toothpick fiend. Springer, of Illinois, besides his famous red buttonhole bouquet, is noted for the way in which he picks at the buttons on the coats of the friends with whom he holds conversation.

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, is always fumbling in his pockets like a schoolboy. Julius Caesar Burrows seems to think his trousers pockets were made to keep his hands in. Billy Mason, of Chicago, never combs his hair. Senator George, of Mississippi, wears two pairs of glasses at once—one for reading and the other for long range. Senator Morrill takes a long nap every afternoon in the Republican cloak room, and is so regular in this indulgence that at about 3 o'clock senators who may be sitting on Mr. Morrill's favorite couch considerately get up and move away, so that the coast may be clear for the aged statesman from Vermont. Senator Evarts wears coats two or three sizes too large for him, for the purpose, it is supposed, of concealing to some extent the spareness of his frame.

Henry Cabot Lodge has a sweet tooth, and five or six times a day, on an average, sends a page out for caramels. Ben Butterworth puts his arm around you if you stand beside him or walk by his side. Joe Cannon never fails to rest one hand on your shoulder while talking to you, as if to reassure you that he means to do you no harm with the other, which he uses for purposes of gesticulation.

WALTER WELLMAN.

Discouraging.

"Don't you think, Miss Twilligate, that you could learn to love me if you should try?"

"Really, Mr. Vere de Vere, I don't know. I learned to like tomatoes once, but after careful consideration I have been sure ever since that the result wasn't worth the pains."—Somerville Journal.

THE CREOLE CARNIVALS.

SOME MERRY MEMORIES OF FAMOUS MARDI GRAS.

The South Preparing for Next Month's Festival—The Rollicking Jollities Which Precede the Solemn Lenten Season. Fun That Is Taken Seriously—History.

Special Correspondence.

MOBILE, Jan. 29.—The extreme south is preparing for the creole carnivals. Two gulf cities, Mobile and New Orleans, will spend nearly a quarter of a million of dollars next month in celebrating the Mardi Gras festa. The mystic programme will be carried out in the usual magnificent scale, and the American from the cold north can witness in his own country, in this land of the magnolia and the orange, a spectacle more gorgeous than the time honored Venetian carnivals, more alluring than

ORIGIN OF THE CARNIVAL.

the bal masque in the gaudy capital on the Seine. The new south, busier and braver now than ever before in its eventful history, does not forget in the hurry of its money getting prosperity the incognita, the famous frolics, the delicious intrigue of the Mardi Gras which precedes the gloomy Lenten season. It gives freely to this ancient custom and pays royal tribute to the mummer king. It is all very strange to the northern born and bred citizen. The New Yorker, the New Englander, the Chicagoan can scarcely conceive an annual festival presided over by an unknown charivari who, in his absurd and glittering personality, issues edicts which are implicitly obeyed by the serious commercial world.

The sway of this merry monarch is as absolute as that of the Russian czar. At the royal command business ceases, banks close, schools suspend, and all the aspects of a legal holiday are assumed by both cities. Even the courts cease their warring and fretful troubles, and the mayor and civic dignitaries humor the popular comedy so far as to ride forth in state and deliver up the keys of the city, and with them its absolute practical control, to the lord high chamberlain of his mimic majesty. In a somewhat lesser degree this festival is carried out in Vicksburg, Memphis, Pensacola and even St. Louis. Truly it is all "most excellent fooling."

All over the south today one sees these "edicts" that precede the carnivals, and which are their most peculiar and perhaps their most effective adjunct. Weeks in advance brilliant placards, bearing illuminated devices of carnival royalty and couched in hyper-oriental flowers of command, are distributed broadcast in every city and along every line of travel within reach. These are regarded with singular consideration by the public, even reaching a semi-official force, while rail and river lines combine obedience with their own best interests and cut down round trip travel to almost nominal rates. Thus curiosity goes hand in hand with convenience, and the vast incoming throngs combine pleasure travelers, health seekers and business men who delay their visits for this favoring time. Such make up the composite crowds of Mardi Gras noon—all trending to those central points announced in the edicts for the royal progress.

STREET SCENE DURING MARDI GRAS.

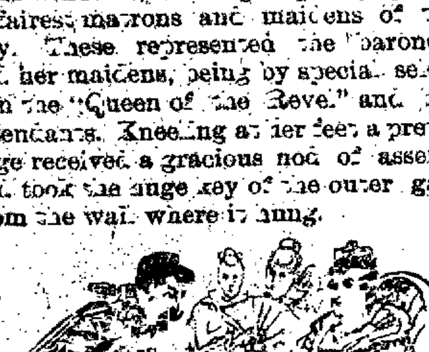
It was here in Mobile that Mardi Gras first saw the light of day. According to an entertaining local pamphlet, entitled "Creole Carnivals," it appears that on New Year's eve, just sixty years ago, Michael Kraft and a few jolly citizens of Mobile supped at a then famous creole restaurant. Wine perhaps flowed freely before the midnight revelers, homeward bound, passed a hardware store belonging to one of their number. Rakes, scythes, gongs and cowbells, as was the custom, hung without as signs. A raid was made, these strange instruments making music for serenade to several citizens. As each of these appeared to quell the clamor he was impressed into the ranks of the revelers, and the last visit was to the mayor, who invited the party in—to breakfast. Next year this augmented party supped, paraded and serenaded, the strange emblems now so well known again having use. The third year was marked by more formal fun, under mask. This was the acorn—a very little one from which to spring the perfected pageantry of all the intervening years—out of which came the creole carnival, as present existent and known by name wherever Americans travel or read.

Now the festival is an affair of mighty proportions, anticipated and in preparation a whole year. It ends in a glittering pandemonium, but one strangely decent, never carrying levity over the bounds of sense. Absolute liberty prevails during the three days and nights, but it is a liberty that is never abused. And here is the marvel, the really strange feature of this strange festival, that there should be such perfect order and reticence in this seeming mob of uncontrolled and disguised men from every station of society. All who wish to wear the mask and frolic in stage attire may do so, but license, profanity or viciousness is never heard of in the dazzling display. To many the grand dances are the feature of the occasion, and the stories told of the splendor and brilliancy read like fairy tales.

Mr. De Leon, a famous historian of Mardi Gras, tells me of the most daring device in ball giving at the creole carnivals with which its picturesque history is familiar. It was given at the Mobile theatre. Changed at the touch of their enchanter's wand into the court of a feudal castle, its galleries became the turreted ramparts, gay with fluttering banners of Burgundy, Lorraine, Brunswick and Champagne, in strong relief to solid seeming stonework. The rise from dancing floored parquet to stage was spanned by a heavy drawbridge, with moat and barbican and portcullis. This was raised while the guests were received by the sponsor committee, the drop curtain representing a massive and studded gate that shut off the stage. Suddenly from the streets without

Far off a solitary trumpet blew,

and quickly the loopholes of moat towers were manned by warders blowing notes of welcome. The drawbridge slowly fell across the moat as the portcullis rose up on massive chains. Then was disclosed the beautiful banquet chamber of medieval days, with grim stonework relieved by tapestry portieres and stained glass windows, coloring a pretty group of fairest matrons and maidens of the city. These represented the baroness and her maidens, being by special selection the "Queen of the Revel" and her attendants. Kneeling at her feet a pretty page received a gracious nod of assent, and took the huge key of the outer gate from the wall where it hung.



QUEEN OF THE REVEL.

Tripping across the entire floor, by this time cleared to a wide lane by the committee, the page unlocked the great outer barbican gate, the main doors of the theatre. As the second portcullis creaked upward a startled cry arose from all the guests behind the silken ropes of the improvised roadway from gate to moat. For, dashing in at full speed, their beautiful horses felt shod and their armors flashing and plumes flat from the speed, came some forty mounted knights, with visors down, returning from the foray.

Straight at the drawbridge they rode at speed; over it and on the sawdust of the inner court upon the stage. Here each leaped from his saddle, his horse led quickly out of sight by armed esquire, and, making obeisance to the baroness, joined his chosen maiden. As the last rider cleared the drawbridge the band began a modern waltz, the court passed across the moat to the dancing floor (painted as a tesselated courtyard) and the ball began, as the silken barrier ropes and padded roadway disappeared as though by magic.

Other Mardi Gras balls have surpassed this one in splendor, but none has quite ventured on its daring and effective realism. Now the people who gather at these balls are by no means the money element. Caste is strong in the south, and polite society is careful of its associations. Notwithstanding the incognito of the mask, the blue blood must not mingle with the common herd, and unless one is what is considered well born or introduced he cannot enter here. There is sometimes a ridiculous side to this sort of thing, but if the "Four Hundred" alone pay for the piper, surely they may be allowed to dance and choose their own company. And that is to the northerner a strange feature of the Mardi Gras festivities. All the display, the processions, the magnificent balls are a princely gratuity to the public. There are no public subscriptions. The mystic orders which comprise the financial and social solidity of the town pay all the bills.

No outsider knows whence the money comes. Unless he is of the elect he is not asked to contribute.

To the colored element of the south this festival is also the great event of the year, and the amount of speculation as to what the procession will comprise is indeed amusing to listen to. You will frequently see a big, gaunt negro explaining to his admiring associates the wonders he has seen at previous festivals, and regaling them with exaggerated stories of what is to come.

Mardi Gras comes early this year, Feb. 5 being Shrove Tuesday. Already is heard in the cities the busy note of preparation.

FRED'K W. WHITE.

LESSONS OF THE PAST.

Our National Life Regarded as a Teacher.

By Hon. J. L. Pickard, President Iowa State University.

Foundations of the New Education of the People.

The personality of the teacher colors the lessons he imparts; his environment affects favorably or unfavorably the force of his instruction. Given—a young teacher of great material resources and energy of character; given,—too, a wide opportunity in an unlimited field—who can measure the results to the willing student? Such a teacher is our national life; such an environment, our national domain, our freedom, and our peculiar opportunity.

Two lessons have been impressed upon my mind with special force—one, economic—one, educational.

1. A domain, by reason of surface elevations, and of the influence of oceanic currents, of the greatest possible diversity of climate; a soil unsurpassed in fertility; forests of great variety; mines producing metals and minerals answering every need of man; harbors welcoming the commerce of all nations; interior waterways for easy transfer of the products of field, forest and mine; a people of sturdy ancestry combining the best elements of the most intelligent races of men, without a civil yoke, free from social distinctions, and permitted to make the most of themselves in ways of their own choosing:—with such an environment, who can wonder at the unexampled prosperity of the past? There is in it, however, a lesson of warning.

The young citizen of to-day will not find an opportunity such as his fathers enjoyed. Fertile land was theirs for the asking. The most fertile lands have already been appropriated. Forests have been stripped of much of the best timber. Mines yield their products only in response to increased labor. In accumulation of vast wealth by the few, the cream of our resources has been skimmed. The possession of wealth makes its increase easy. Its possessors assume leadership in society and in legislation. The elevation of the few makes the position of the many undesirable and hard to be borne. Sons reared in luxury cannot readily bring themselves to accept the conditions of labor which attend their setting out in life. By reason of increased density of population the stress of competition increases. For widening desire there is a narrowing opportunity, narrowing in surface, but of great depth for him who is willing to dig.

This apparently pessimistic view will take on an optimistic coloring, if we are wise betimes and heed one lesson most plainly taught—waste less. Waste less energy in wide search for an easy road to wealth, and apply the energy we retain to a better husbanding of resources we already possess.

The competition which has made itself felt in manufacturing and commercial industries has compelled the learning of the lesson—waste no utility of whatever material is handled. But in agriculture, which lies at the foundation of all industries, the lesson has not yet been fully learned. Improved machinery has encouraged more extensive cultivation rather than a more intensive use of what is possessed. The most lavish use of nature's gratuities has prevailed in our rural communities. The purchase of adjoining land on credit, with the burden of interest crushing out the possible sweetness of a rural home and driving the sons and daughters into the excitements and dangers of city life, has resulted in great waste to the man left alone in his years, with farm implements exposed to the weather, crops bringing only the return of a credit upon a note's interest, poor stock exposed to the peltings of the storm, the exterior beauty of the home gone with many of its former interior comforts.

The leisure which farm machinery has made possible must be used not in breaking and fencing more land, but in more intensive culture of smaller areas, in better care of crops while growing and after harvesting, in wiser selection and better housing of stock, in saving fertilizers which intelligent farming finds profitable.

The farmer must imitate the manufacturer whose success he envies, in turning to account every utility found in the soil and in its varied products.

Where agriculture is studied as thoroughly as other industries, it becomes both attractive and profitable. Farm areas now under cultivation may be made trebly productive by anticipating methods of cultivation which the near future will compel us to adopt.

2. Discomforts in rural life on one hand and glittering promises of rapid gain on the other, have lured to manufacturing and commercial cities a mass of immature mind by no means fitted to succeed either in leading or subordinate positions. For this immaturity our defective systems of education are somewhat at fault. We have planned in our schools too much for the benefit of those who seek release from the homelier arts and who aspire to professional life. There is need of directive power in the widely varied industries of the land as well as in the pulpit, upon the farm, at the sick bed and in the halls of legislation. The latter need not be ignored, but should not supplant the former. Through the homely (home like) industries there is needed the infusion of refining influences, that both process and product may be rendered more attractive. This nation will reach the height of its ambition in control of foreign markets for its surplus only as it presents attractive ways. The aesthetic in practical life needs cultivation. The artisan must be able to plan beautiful things and to work after his own plan. The training of the mind to conceive and of the eye to perceive the beautiful and the training of the hand to translate conception into reality will lead to the acquisition of directive power. Labor will be regarded as honorable just in proportion as one takes delight in the product of his own labor.

Our new education must have its foundation in industry, its development in useful employments, its inspiration in the worth of a virtuous character. Every modification in our present system must be wrought from above. Higher institutions must open the way for a wider range of selection, and thus encourage secondary schools to vary their courses of study, which shall in turn attract the elementary schools on the line of their possibilities and of the preferences of their patrons.

Some universities and colleges have already recognized the need and have provided the means to meet it. Too many still cling to the old line of prescription and prepare only for the "learned professions." Why not enter in our vocabulary learned occupations? Leaders in educational thought may bring about such a result if they will. If men will think more they will waste less. The masses need training more than filling with knowledge.

In every great crisis in our national history there has appeared from among the people a leader, not with the gaudy trappings of wealth, but with directive power born of sound sense and permeated with virtuous purpose. Washington and Lincoln are cases in point. Like opportunity may never appear to the young citizen, but some opportunity for the best that is in him is in his future. It behooves him to be ready at the "supreme moment."

I know of no lessons more important than—Waste less—Think more.

Virtuous living prevents waste. Honest labor finds earnest thought profitable.

HON. JOSIAH L. PICKARD, LL. D.,
President Iowa State University.

W. C. T. U. County Meeting.

A meeting of the El Paso county W. C. T. U. was held at the W. C. T. U. hall in Colorado City Thursday, January 29, from 2 to 5 p. m., for the purpose of discussing department work. The departments considered were: Cottage Home Work, Purity in Art and Literature, Mothers' Meetings and Press Work.

A letter from Mrs. Sprague, treasurer of the board of managers for the home, was read. This letter presented the work done by the home, in a most earnest and pathetic manner. No sooner are homes and employment found for the unfortunate and erring who seek refuge there, than new claimants upon the love and charity of the faithful women in charge present themselves; so that, as Mrs. Sprague says, "The doors of the home are never closed." The Colorado City union reported very good success in soliciting funds there for the home.

In introducing the department of purity in art and literature, the president, Mrs. Chambers, made a brief statement of the law providing for the suppression of improper literature and pictures, and gave some valuable hints to superintendents of this department, as to the modus operandi in prosecuting persons found violating these laws. An interesting discussion followed, in which prominence was given to the subject of suitable current fiction for the young, and where to draw the line between that which was impure and debasing, per se, and that which became such, only when viewed through the distorted lens of a corrupt mind.

Following this came an earnest paper from Mrs. De Long, of Monument, county superintendent of Mothers' meetings. Her subject was "The Use of Alcohol in the Home." The discussion of this paper was spirited, and occupied so much time that but a few moments were left for the department of press work. The few words upon this subject were of more interest to members of the organization than to the public at large.

Before closing, the convention passed the following resolution, for which we bespeak the earnest consideration of every thoughtful citizen of our county:

WHEREAS, We deem it essential that the teachers of our public schools be examples of purity and morality; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention El Paso county should demand that no teacher be employed in her public schools who is addicted to the use of tobacco. ELLA B. GITTINGS,
Co. Supt. of Press Work.

A Wife Murderer Caught.

CHICAGO, January 31.—Jefferson Meyer, alias Rice Macey, a wife murderer, has been arrested in Chicago while at work as a teamster. He killed his wife with a carving knife last June at Argentine, Ark., and fled the state at once. The tragedy was the culmination of a series of violent quarrels.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
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Three months.....2 50 One month..........

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum .....1 00 Six months..........
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JOB WORK.
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.
B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE

Many scientists have lost their heads over hypnotism, but Eyraud was the first common man to be affected that way.

The Mount Carmel air ship was tested January 26th and the inventor promises to cut it loose in the indefinite, but near future.

The Nevada legislature has re-elected Senator John P. Jones by an overwhelming majority. He is a big man from a small state.

If President Harrison wants to gain western support for re-election he might nominate Senator Wolcott for secretary of the treasury.

There seems to be danger that the very promising career of the young emperor of Germany is to be cut short by the constitutional ailments which have already proved so harmful to that unhappy family.

The proposition to have a part of the state improvement fund applied to viaducts in this city will not be taken seriously. We may well leave to Denver whatever benefit is to be had from that kind of work.

Denver is having an unusually hard time to secure a jury in the Millington case. This is one of the instances which go far to justify the opinion of the Chinese, that judges are made to execute law, lawyers and juries to defeat it.

It is a crime to conceal a crime. No resolution so far has been introduced to expel those members of the assembly who claim to have been bribed and refuse to say by whom. Will the whole house make itself accessory after the fact?

The bill providing for a public building in Pueblo has passed both houses, and will probably be signed by the president. Our senators and representative should now turn their attention to the bill for a public building for Colorado Springs.

If the dealing with the Pine Ridge agency Indians has been taken out of General Miles' hands, it would seem to be a mistake. He has shown such evident ability, both in the field and in council, that he has inspired general confidence both among the whites and Indians.

It is said that the place on the board of capitol commissioners recently held by Governor Routt will be given to ex-Governor Cooper. Ex-Governor Routt was appointed to that place by Governor Cooper. "Turn about is fair play," says the governor to the ex-governor.

The election of David B. Hill to the United States senate will not decisively affect his chances for the presidency one way or another. It will depend on the number of voters who believe that other qualification is necessary for a president, than the ability to control the boodlums of New York city.

The "combine" will hurt republican chances in the future. An open enemy is better than a traitor. "What is the use," the voters will think, "of electing republicans who will ally themselves with democrats against their own party associates as soon as they reach the legislative chamber?"

Bribery is a horrid thing and a dangerous thing. It is a disgrace to the fair name of our state that men should expect to influence legislation by means of money, and that it should be suspected that the votes of any legislators can be so influenced. But bribery exposed is not as bad as bribery concealed.

The New Castle coal mines are among the most important in the state and the fire now raging there is a matter of regret to all. It is to be hoped that a way will be found for its prompt extinguishment, though the fact that natural fires have been burning in the veins for years does not look very encouraging.

The office of secretary of the treasury seems to be hoodooed. A secretary of the treasury has died in each of the last three administrations. Secretary Folger in President Arthur's administration died September 4, 1884. Secretary Manning in President Cleveland's administration died December 24, 1887, and now Secretary Windom.

The Pike's Peak Herald moved into its new quarters in the Midland block on Monday. Mr. Francis has sold a part interest in the Pike's Peak Herald to Mr. French, recently of Kansas. Mr. French is a young man who made his mark in journalism at his old home. He brings letters here from men of character and standing, who give him the heartiest possible endorsement and recommendation.

The appointment of twelve officers of the army and navy to visit South America in the interests of the World's fair is a good idea. It will undoubtedly result in a better exhibit from those countries at the big fair and will have the additional benefit of increasing our knowledge of our southern neighbors and theirs of us. It is somewhat surprising that our opportunities for commerce in that direction have been so long neglected. This may however be explained by remembering that for many years our home market was good for everything we could produce here. There were certain things we could not readily get at home or which from convenience or economy it was necessary to import from Europe, and for these it was natural that we should exchange our products. But at least one of the reasons why we did not seek the South American trade and allowed it to go to distant England, was that our population was so small compared to our area that we were too busy at home to do much trading with far away nations. But of late years there has been a change. The development of our manufactories has reached the point where the product is greater than the local demands, and it is necessary either to seek an outside market or to decrease our production with the result of throwing many workmen out of employment. The little that has been done is very encouraging. A most kindly feeling towards this country exists in these southern republics. The pan-American congress was in itself a powerful influence in cementing friendship and increasing commerce, and the various permanent committees of that body, such as the ones on international coinage and the isthmian railway and the bureau of information, are continuing the good work. The Chicago World's fair will be a further great help. The American republics, organized under similar governments and having similar political ideas and ideals, would naturally tend towards affiliation with each other. Such affiliation would perhaps render them commercially independent of Europe, though the necessity for that independence would probably never arise.

The eastern papers continue to criticise our senators for so voting as to protect the silver interests of Colorado. We are frank to admit we do not think any senator has a right to vote to help his own section as against the interests of the country at large. But our senators in their speeches and votes have shown that they have acted from conviction. Mr. Teller stated that he never intended to vote for the elections bill in its present form, irrespective of the alleged combine of the democrats on the silver question. He is entitled to belief. But how about the senators from Pennsylvania, who vote for the interests of pig-iron? or the senators from New England who vote in the interests of woolen goods? Is not this just what the eastern senators are expected to do? Would not a senator from Pennsylvania be called a traitor to his state if he did not vote as the iron manufacturers wish him to, irrespective of his own convictions? These hypocritical, canting criticisms of the New York Tribune and Philadelphia Press are getting nauseating. If our senators do wrong in voting to protect the interests of their state, let them tell their senators that they should vote for the interests of the whole country and not for the protection of the interests of their states.

The Republican has a very good article protesting against any fixed appropriations for state institutions. It is manifestly unjust to arrange our appropriations in this way. In some cases the appropriations are too small, while in others there is difficulty in spending them. This is particularly true of our state educational institutions. There is perhaps no direction in which there is so much waste in state funds as in supporting three separate schools, each of which has a generous appropriation. There are not a dozen institutions of learning in the country that have a much larger income than our three state educational institutions combined. If special appropriations were made for these, the state would save at least one-third and possibly one half of what is now expended.

The house committee on coinage must be learning a great deal. Among other opinions expressed to the committee by Director Leech, was one to the effect that he did not think foreign countries were melting our silver coin. Inasmuch as four hundred and twelve and a half grains of silver nine-tenths pure when in the form of American coin will buy twenty-five per cent more than when simply bullion, it is not likely that American coin will be melted up abroad.

The Star of New York set on the first of February and in its place rose "The Continent." This marks a departure in journalism as it is made a sixteen page paper of about the same size of page as the Christian Union. It will be interesting to know what effect this change in the size has on its circulation. It is certainly much handier to read. It is unfortunate that it did not arrange for a new dress and better press work.

WORLD'S FAIR PROGRESS.

The controversy between the World's fair committee and the Illinois Central railroad has not been settled, but it seems in a fair way to arrangement. In all probability the tracks will be removed 600 feet further east into the lake. Work has begun on the foundations for the building on the lake front. It has been decided that the naval exhibit shall be made in a structure built like a modern battle ship. It will be erected on piling on the lake front in the northeast corner of Jackson park at the pier on Fifty-ninth street.

Concerning this remarkable building the Chicago News says:

It will be surrounded by water and will have the appearance of being moored to a wharf. It will have all the fittings that belong to the actual ships, such as guns, turrets and torpedo tubes, nets and booms, with boats, anchors, chains and deck-fittings, together with the appliances for working them. Officers, seamen, mechanics and marines will be detailed by the navy department to show the discipline and mode of life on naval vessels. The dimensions of the structure will be those of the new coast line battle-ships now being built at Philadelphia and San Francisco. Its length will be 348 feet, width amidships 69 feet, tapering to a point at bow and stern. From the water line to the top of the main deck will be 12 feet, on top and in the central portion of which will be a superstructure eight feet high with a hammock berthing seven feet high.

The directors have approved the women's building which is to cost two hundred thousand dollars.

The committee appointed by the Denver chamber of commerce has decided to ask the legislature for an appropriation of $150,000. This is little enough to be sure. Texas has appropriated a million dollars and California a half million. But it is perhaps as much as we can afford now. It will suffice for a very fair representation because the superiority of our natural resources will enable us to prepare an exhibit. If further funds are, however, necessary, there are other ways of securing them.

BOOKS OF 1890.

The Publisher's Weekly for January 24th contains the annual summary of the book race for 1890. The production of American books was 4559, which number although 545 more than in 1889 was still 117 less than in 1886, in which the largest number were published. There were 3080 new books, the rest being new editions of books already printed. Of the new books 835 were novels. This is an average of nearly three each day. It will be seen that the person who claims to read everything as it comes out would have his time pretty well occupied with the novels alone. The novels of the year in the judgment of the Weekly are mostly bad, though a notably successful American work was Mrs. Deland's "Sidney," and among English novels, Rudyard Kipling's stories. Books translated from foreign languages have been common. There have been Spanish, Italian, Polish and German novels and the "Kreutzer Sonata," from the Russian, gave the most exciting incident of the trade of the year. Next in number to fiction come works of theology and religion. Of these the number was 467, of which 374 were new books. The principal of these were "God in His World" and "Lux Mundi." There were 458 books on law, 408 juvenile books, 394 on education and 2?8 of biography and memoirs. Of this latter class Joseph Jefferson's autobiography is the most important. There were 183 of literary history and miscellany and an equal number of political and social science. One hundred and sixty-eight contained poems and dramas. Books of description and travel number 162, and Stanley's "In Darkest Africa" is the most important. The remaining books may be classified as follows: Fine art and illustrated books, 135; useful arts, 128; medical science and hygiene, 117; physical and mathematical science, 98; sports and amusements, 62; humor and satire, 42; domestic and rural, 22; mental and moral philosophy, 1?.

As an indication of the tendency of literary taste and thought it is well to notice the percentage of increase in some departments. On the total number of books the increase was 13.69 per cent; on fiction the increase was 18.38 per cent; on theology and religion its increase was 28.?5, on poetry and dramas there was a decrease of 1.75 per cent; on mental and moral philosophy the decrease was 30.07 per cent. It is, however, not fair to take these as an absolute standard of public taste. For instance, the decrease in books of philosophy may simply show that the people are already well supplied with good standard works on this subject, and the fiction percentage is undoubtedly lessened by the magazine supply.

Of the total number of books, about 28?? were by American authors either original or translated and 3528 were manufactured in this country.

Whatever objection may be made to the books of 1890 from a literary point of view, there can be none from the business side. The year was unusually prosperous.

It may be interesting to contrast some of the figures above given with those for England during the same period. They published 5735 books. They printed nearly 8?? less novels or 8??, about 10? more religious books or 5??. English law is evidently more settled than ours, for they had over 4?? less than we, or only 4?. Of juvenile works the number is almost equal, they having 4??. They exceed in education, having 5??; voyages and travels having 183; and medical science having 1??; but are lacking in the other divisions.

In England even more than in this country the book trade is seriously interfered with by the magazines, which fact is given by the London Publishers' Circular as a principal reason why there were there 822 less books in 1890 than in 1889.

In all there were published in these two countries 10,294 books. Yet notwithstanding that of these there are perhaps half a dozen that the world could not well do without, great books that will live, and that many are foolish and some positively bad, it is worth while even to print 10,000 books, if it is necessary, to get six good ones.

SOUTHERN DEFALCATIONS.

What's the matter with southern state treasurers? The most honored and respected citizens of Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Maryland and Tennessee have proved to be defaulters.

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This record of southern state treasurers is by no means a creditable one. In each case cited above the gentlemen were selected because of their honesty. Each belonged to old and distinguished families. Each was beloved and honored by all classes of people. How it is that the defalcations should all happen in the southern states and by men whose reputations were beyond reproach, whose word was as good as their bond, can only be explained on the theory that their salaries were inadequate to the positions they occupied; that the demands of their political friends were such that they could not be economical—high living, gambling and speculation aided in bringing ruin upon them.—Denver News.

It is certainly a very remarkable fact that so many gentlemen belonging to old and distinguished families, who were selected because of their honesty and whose reputations were beyond reproach should be defaulters, but it is perhaps more remarkable that these same gentlemen should be able to preserve their spotless reputations through a persistent course of high living, gambling and speculation. There is something wrong with the social morality of a community where such practices are not considered inconsistent with honor. The southerner who is ready at the slightest provocation to risk his life to avenge a personal slight is not so ready to assume that honor has any thing to do with paying one's honest debts, taking only money that has been honestly earned, and keeping one's life clean from excess and intemperance of all kinds. Too many southern states have repudiated their debts to permit us to believe that the same standard of public financial honor prevails there as in the north. The man who is a gambler, a speculator and a high liver is under no circumstances a fit custodian for public funds, even if he does belong to an old and distinguished family. An increase of salary would not avert the evil.

The remedy would seem to be to take honest men who do not belong to old and distinguished families, because there are honest men who do not think it right to gamble and speculate with trust funds.

The Denver News makes a handsome acknowledgement of a mistake made in its news column. It is unnecessary on this occasion to make any personal attack on anyone, but those who know the circumstances fully appreciate the fact that for a good many years the management of our deaf mute institute has been too long-suffering. The News says:

On Tuesday last the News published an interview with Mr. Aaron Capehart and his wife reflecting seriously upon the management of the deaf mute and blind institution at Colorado Springs. Their boy had been at the school 11 years. Whatever bad habits he may have learned the parents claim he imbibed them while at the school, having first entered it at the age of 4 years. In addition to the vindication of the management heretofore printed, this morning's News contains a reply from Professor G. W. Veditz, editor of the Colorado Index, and one of the instructors at the school. The reasons for the expulsion from the school of the son of Mr. and Mrs. Capehart ought to be satisfactory. According to Professor Veditz the boy was incorrigible, and the suggestion that he be sent to a reform school was wise and humane. Professor Veditz is himself a deaf mute and has spent almost his entire life among the deaf, consequently he could have none but a fellow feeling for anyone likewise afflicted. The Colorado school for the deaf and the blind is an institution worthy of the support of the state. Its management will compare favorably with any similar institution in the land. There is every evidence of the truthfulness of this statement. An investigation of the institution by a legislative committee, should such action be taken, we have no doubt will demonstrate this fact.

The state papers ought not to let the bribery investigation drop. The testimony showed that there is an extraordinarily low standard of morality among some of the members of our state legislature. The man that will allow his friend to approach him three times to bribe him, is not fit to sit in a body of honorable men. The man who maintains friendly relations with a bribe giver is not worthy to sit in our legislature. The men who confess, that bribe givers approached them and tried to bribe them and who will not give the names of those who offered the bribe are criminals who ought to be in the penitentiary to-day. There is no use mincing the matter, we can never have good laws honestly enacted so long as such men are sent to the legislature to enact them. The press by denouncing them in such terms as they deserve can do a good deal to raise the standard of political morality. Let every paper in this state join in the cry that the friends and protectors of bribe givers must be driven from our legislative halls.

THE VIADUCTS.

The proposition from the Denver and Rio Grande railway to the city which was presented to the council on Monday night, was an exceedingly generous one which ought to be accepted at once. Under the terms of this proposition, providing the Rock Island pays its share of the Bijou street viaduct, the city will get two viaducts, one at Bijou street, and one at Huerfano street, for about what it proposed to pay for the Bijou street viaduct alone. Under this proposition the Rio Grande agrees practically to pay for one quarter of the cost of the Bijou street viaduct, as it has one hundred and five feet right-of-way and the viaduct is four hundred and twelve feet long. The Rock Island has two hundred feet right of way, and if it acts in the same generous way as the Denver and Rio Grande it will pay one-half of the expense of the viaduct. We understand the Rock Island has already intimated that it was willing to do this, provided the city would give to it the right of way across Bijou street, making its trackage fifty feet wider at that point. This will leave the city only about one fourth of the expense in building the Bijou street viaduct. The Rio Grande makes it conditional that the plans for the bridge shall be approved by their engineer. This is only for the purpose of securing a substantial structure. Probably it will be necessary to build a viaduct somewhat of the same character as that Mr. Bland made his estimates on. This will cost the city less than ten thousand dollars, and we shall have at the same time a much stronger viaduct than the one already contracted for. The Denver and Rio Grande also agrees to pay one-third of the expense of the Huerfano street viaduct, which is an absolute necessity at the present time, both to the railway and to the city. The rapid transit company have also agreed to give five thousand dollars toward the expense of this viaduct. This leaves two-thirds of the cost of the viaduct for the city to pay, less five thousand dollars.

In other words, if the Rock Island will make the same proposition the Denver and Rio Grande railway makes, the city can obtain two viaducts by paying for two-thirds of the Huerfano street viaduct, less five thousand dollars, and one quarter of the expense of the Bijou street viaduct. This is as favorable a situation as the most economical tax payer can expect, and there will probably never be another time when this work can be done as cheaply. This plan also obviates all jealousy and sectional feeling, because the building of the two viaducts is a part of one proposition.

The completion of these two viaducts, and the under-crossing at South Tejon street and the under crossing at South Nevada avenue, will give us all the outlets to the south and west that the city will want for some years to come. We shall be able to cross under the Denver and Rio Grande tracks in two places in the south, and shall have two over crossings to the west. In addition to this a splendid under-crossing can be made at Platte avenue whenever it may seem necessary.

The war which was waged by the Philadelphia Press against Cameron seemed to have helped him more than it hurt him. Cameron had the machine men of the republican party with him anyway, and so long as he furnishes the sinews of war, and keeps up personal contact with the local leaders he will have this element loyal. But there is another class of men that are not satisfied with Cameron's methods, nor do they feel that Cameron has either the conscience, intellect, or training, to represent a great commonwealth in the most dignified legislative body in the world. The first class the Philadelphia Press could not move, but the second class it could have drawn into more pronounced opposition to Cameron, had it used wise arguments. This latter element of the republican party is of the liberal sort, which, for example, is opposed to the federal election bill. The chief reason the Press gave for not electing Cameron was that he was against the force bill. This is the very argument which would naturally draw to Cameron the only element that could be influenced against him. It simply shows that it is always dangerous to use any arguments which are unfair. It is to Mr. Cameron's credit that he opposed the force bill, and that he was willing to go before the people of his state for re-election with this understanding.

William Windom, whose death came so suddenly at the banquet in New York on Thursday evening, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 10, 1827. He received an academic education, studied law at Mt. Vernon, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. In 1852 he became prosecuting attorney of Knox county. In 1855 he removed to Minnesota. From 1859 to 1869 he represented that state in congress. In the house he served two terms as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, and was also chairman of the special committee which in 1865 visited the principal western tribes and also of that one which investigated the conduct of the commissioner of Indian affairs in 1867. In 1870 he was appointed to the senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Daniel S. Norton. He was re-elected in 1871 and again in 1877, but before this last term expired he was selected for the portfolio of the treasury in Garfield's cabinet, but on Arthur's accession he retired, and was re-elected by the Minnesota legislature to serve out the remainder of his term in the senate. At the close of this term he went to New York city, where he remained in active business up to the time when he was called in 1889 to Harrison's cabinet. While in New York he built up a large business and it was only after much solicitation that he assumed the position. Mr. Windom was not a great man, though he was a successful one. He worked for himself rather than for others and though his clear sightedness and ability gave him for many years a deciding voice in the politics of Minnesota, he was never at any time generally popular.

The members of the "combine" in the house continue to show the principles which actuate their course. They were sent to the legislature to effect certain definite reforms in the interests of economy and honesty. No one professes more devotion to these than they. Yet they have already wasted a month in a perfectly useless squabble over a question of personal ambition and jealousy. Yesterday the house decided to take from the chairmen of the various committees their customary power of appointing clerks and turned this duty over to the committee on committees. It may be that this was done with an idea of economy, but economy consists in determining the need of clerks and not in saying that they shall be appointed by one person rather than by another. There is too much of a disposition to waste the time of the house over trifles. It is not economy to take the time of the whole house, which is costing the state a thousand or more dollars a day, to decide matters which could be determined more quickly or just as well by the speaker or a chairman of a committee. However, the "combine" is after the spoils, and it is to be hoped that they will quickly get everything there is to be had and settle down to the business of the state.

In its announcement of a series of letters from Robert Louis Stevenson the New York Sun has the following:

There is a man living on the island of Upolu, in the South Pacific, who within ten years has won and to-day holds the highest place in contemporary English literature. In imagination, in insight, in the power to charm with words and to interest with ideas, his genius is of the very first order. His master in the management of the noblest of languages does not exist. Wherever Robert Louis Stevenson sits is the head of the table.

The story of Mr. Stevenson's wanderings in the South Seas in quest of an ideal home for a fellow of genius would possess uncommon interest if told in the boldest fashion by another than himself. On page 21 of this number the Sun begins to publish a series of letters written for it by the migrant romancer since his settlement near Apia bay. He is describing his life and pleasurable adventures amid scenes of loveliness and among the delightful savages and semi-savages of the tropical islands that have captivated his imagination and claimed him as their own. Mr. Stevenson is in love with his present subject, and he writes with a pen dipped in enthusiasm for the far away and fascinating region which has now become one of the greatest literary centres of the world.

The GAZETTE has arranged to publish the same series. We shall begin on Sunday with the second letter. Our arrangements were not completed early enough to obtain the first letter.

Americans should not be afraid to trust the judgment of their own supreme court in the sea question. It may be a shrewd trick only, to refer the matter to our highest court, but it might also be taken as a high compliment to the justice and impartiality of that tribunal. It is true that the British government would not be legally bound by its decision, and yet after that government's action in claiming a decision from our court, the result would have a strong influence upon public opinion both here and in England. We are glad that the supreme court has decided that it has ample enough jurisdiction to consider the matter and hope that it may be pushed to a conclusion. It is too much like a confession that we have no case, to object to submitting it to our own courts.

As the days allotted for the introduction of bills in the assembly draw to a close the number which are introduced increases. A few of these bills are positively harmful, many are unnecessary and a few are highly important and demanded by the people. The assembly would have more than human wisdom if it made no mistakes either of omission or commission, but it is not beyond reason that they should do a great deal of good. The demands of the people have been clearly expressed, the members have vied with each other in expressions of devotion to the cause of reform and if they will only do a few good things of great importance they will be pardoned minor inconsistencies and short comings.

For a good many years the Tribune almanac was the great political authority, but for some years past this excellent almanac has had some very strong competition. Of those issued this year the best we have seen is that published by the Daily News of Chicago. It gives more matter than the Tribune almanac has ever given, and will be a treasure for those desirous of political information. The price is twenty-five cents.

On Tuesday Hon. E. E. Eddy made a very able speech on the report presented by the investigating committee of the house. We have not room this morning to give the speech in full, but it puts so many of the issues so plainly and definitely and throws so much light on the whole subject that we give portions of it. It will bear careful perusal.

NewspaperARCHIVE

EDDY'S SPEECH.

A Masterly Arraignment of the "Combine."

The Rights of the Minority Fully Explained.

Common Sense Views of the Bribery Question.

The following extracts are taken from the brilliant speech of the Hon. E. E. Eddy, which was delivered in the lower house of the legislature on the presentation of the report of the investigating committee last Tuesday:

* * * * * *

"The consideration of the question before us may readily resolve itself into two branches, the legal and the political. The supreme court has very materially assisted us in the construction of the legal branch of the proposition. The highest tribunal of the state has rendered a decision, and those of us who were of the state majority in this house—in other words the republican majority in this body—as loyal citizens of the state, as republicans imbued with respect for the decisions of our highest tribunal of justice, have submitted loyally to that decision. At the same time we have our own private judgment with regard to that decision, and before leaving the subject entirely I hope I may be pardoned the liberty, if it be one, of saying that in my own humble judgment the supreme court of this state, august tribunal as it is, has been, like many another before it, blinded by that maxim, 'the majority must rule.'

"There never was put into so few words a political proposition that was really and absolutely untrue. When any one, whether it be the supreme court of the state, or whether it be a member of the legislative body, or whether simply a citizen announces the fact without qualification that 'The majority must rule,' he states a part of a truth and by only stating a part of the truth he misstates the truth. In order that the majority should rule, the majority must be right and within the law, but the supreme court, paraphrasing that old legal maxim, 'The king can do no wrong,' has judicially announced to the people of this state that the majority can do no wrong. I trust, and I say it with all due deference to that body and to those gentlemen surrounding me who have so justly applauded the decision of the supreme court, that they may never have occasion to regret having announced judicially that a minority has no rights.

"No man familiar with parliamentary history, careful in his reasoning, can draw any other conclusion from that decision of the supreme court. As for example, how can a minority be protected in this body? You may say that you can surround the minority with a bulwark of parliamentary law and rule; you may build about them statute after statute, until you have a fortress you deem impregnable, but by the simple whisper of a majority of one in this house it can be razed to the ground and the minority left absolutely defenseless. What can they appeal to if a minority cannot appeal with safety and with security to the rules of the body and to the speaker, who is elected as the exponent of the house to carry out, promulgate and keep in force the rules of the body? If a minority cannot do this it is powerless to resist. In my humble judgment the decision of the supreme court taken literally and carried out to its conclusion, absolutely destroys parliamentary bodies, disorganizes the house of representatives and puts it on a par with any town meeting, with any caucus or ward meeting that may be called together for political purposes. It disorganizes and makes the house of representatives a place uncontrolled by anything but caprice and prejudice, and that of the hour or of the moment, because you place this power within the hand of a simple majority without construction, without reason, without determination by any tribunal of the question of right and wrong or the justice involved in the matter, and immediately and without process when you elect a speaker and place another in the chair you will readily see you have destroyed every protection that belongs to the house.

"It was often said during those acrimonious days and has been dinned into our ears that the speaker of this house was but the creature of the house, but the servant of the house. That was correct, but the trouble was that those who were in the majority distorted that into this, that the speaker was but the creature of the majority, that he was but the servant of the majority. They forgot all about the rest of the house, they forgot all about the rights that belonged and have belonged from time immemorial to the minority. Thus if the action of the majority is paramount and above anything else, it makes no difference what rules you may build up to protect the minority. The speaker of this house may render a decision in exact accord with parliamentary law and the parliamentary rules of this body, with the statutes of the state, aye, even of the constitution behind it, and the majority of this body, under that rule, may rise up in their might, and, dim from the chair and place therein some more willing or blinder tool, who will rule in accordance with their dictates or desires.

"I say, Mr. Chairman, that this decision absolutely destroys the integrity of a parliamentary body."

Mr. Eddy then considers the political side of the question, and gives a history of the election of the speaker, and the appointment of the bribery investigating committee. He shows that the excuse the "combine" made for its existence that the committees would not be fairly appointed was utterly baseless and that the committees that were appointed were more fairly representative of the parties in the house than of those appointed by the "combine." Commenting on the appointments of the "combine," especially the fact that the democrats received the chairmanships of more committees in number and importance than are given to the republican majority of the house, he has the following trenchant remarks:

* * * * * * *

"There is no question, Mr. Speaker, but in entering into this combination the democratic members of this house acted as they probably were from purely political considerations, have shown that they understood the art of the politician taken in its worse sense, and they have shown that they knew how to profit by a political bargain, by a political trade. To this credit they are entitled. Whether or not they place themselves upon the higher plane and touch, if even only with a foot, the plane of statesmanship, we must leave it to the people to decide. It may be that in their political ambition they forgot the broader, the bigger and the manlier stand, and in that they have lost.

"As to those members who came here accredited by republican majorities from different sections in this state, as to those who came here to represent in this body one of the greatest republican states in the union, to those who, without cause (since the different reasons that they have given have one after another vanished as time has progressed) to those republicans who have without cause betrayed the republican party into the hands of the democracy, who have gone there and delivered themselves over body and soul to the democracy, I cannot say as much. You have placed yourselves in the hands of a democratic minority, in the hands of a party the people of this state refused to trust at the late election with the legislative department of the state. You have placed in their hands the machinery and the power to shape the more important legislation of this body. You have thrown off from your shoulders and you have attempted to throw off from those of your more loyal republican brethren in this body the responsibility the republican party assumed in its pledges to the people. You have attempted to turn over a republican majority into the hands of the democracy. You scarcely appoint a special committee that you do not appoint democrats to the more important positions upon it. The other day one of the most important special committees that could be appointed was given a democratic chairman.

"The analysis which I have had the pleasure of presenting to this committee shows conclusively the truth of the allegations made in the early part of this session, that, whether orally or written I am not able to say, a bargain was entered into with the democrats by the republican members of the combine and part payment on delivery was made at the time these committees were formed. Go into another legislature that sits to day, or has been in session any time within the last twenty years in the United States, and point out to me one single instance where the republicans have delivered over to the democratic minority of the body so much of the control of legislation and of committees as has been done in this house. There cannot be urged one single political reason. There can be urged no other reason way a majority should give up to a minority so much of the control in the shaping of the legislation as has been done in this case.

"In view of the manner in which the present speaker was elevated to the position he now occupies, in view of the path he was compelled to tread in order to become speaker of this house, in view of the condition in which he found the office to which he was elected, I have no hesitation in saying that the humble position occupied by ex Speaker Hanna, or the chair occupied by any other member in this body, however humble it may be, has more honor than the chair of the speaker of this house. (Applause.) The office has been degraded to the lowest depths. Every particle of the honor of that position has been taken from it. The speaker of this house is simply empowered by this house to run upon that marble stand with his gavel and sign the bills that may be passed by the house, and this power would certainly have been taken away from him in view of the past had not the constitution prevented it so firmly that even a majority of this house did not dare to attack it. I do not envy him nor the position that he occupies, nor any man that may ever again under present conditions be elected speaker of this house.

"A prerogative that belongs to his office for generations, that came to the United States with the Mayflower and the early pilgrims who brought civilization to America, he sat by and saw it despoiled and then consented to accept the empty honor of temporary chairman, chairman to be removed at the caprice and at will by this body. To the gentleman from La Plata and Montezuma, I say you are more honored in your seat than any man compelled to occupy the empty nothing of the speaker's chair. (Applause from the lobby.) To the distinguished gentleman who with such a smiling countenance has occupied the seat upon my left (referring to Mr. Sanborn) the machinations, the concealed thoughts that have controlled the actions of the republican members of the combine, are largely due. To this gentleman who, when the committees of Speaker Hanna were under consideration, arose upon the floor and announced in a very loud voice and with a great deal of emphasis that he did not want any place upon any committee; that he only desired to be known as the great objector or objector. This gentleman has been honored in the formation of committees, probably compelled to receive the honor because he objected to it—I will not say more honored than his ability and his distinguished services in the past entitled him to, for they are very great, but I will say more honored than any member of this body was entitled to be.

"The same with regard to my distinguished friend, who has been regarded as the leader of the combine, or of the republican portion of it upon this floor. Referring to James H. Brown. He, with his confreres, have been guilty of supporting a list of committees, if not actually manufactured for that purpose, at least committing absolute injustice to the great industries in different parts of the state. A few days ago a committee on agriculture and irrigation was before us, and the gentleman who had lately occupied the speaker's chair, was placed upon that committee. But this, they thought, would not do. Arapahoe, or rather the great agricultural city of Denver, had already one member upon the committee, but this combine, this controlling power, though Denver ought to have still another member upon that committee, therefore, for fear that the ex speaker of the house might have too much honor thrust upon him, he was ruthlessly taken from the committee and another member from Denver selected. Not only was the absolute injustice probably compelled to receive the honor because he objected to it—I will not say more honored than his ability and his distinguished services in the past entitled him to, for they are very great, but I will say more honored than any member of this body was entitled to be.

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"I do not know what the motives may have been that controlled the attack. I will speak now of the official conduct of the distinguished gentleman from Pueblo, who was but lately before the republican caucus as a candidate for speaker, and will say that I would very little like to be occupying the position he occupies to day. Entering into what might be a vivacious race for the honor of an election to the speakership, and being defeated, he has taken house, open to the censure of all honorable men by his own free will, or by moral suasion and compulsion he has permitted himself to be carried along in a current that has been overflowing with venom, vengeance and a desire to humiliate those who have been in opposition, and especially the gentleman who was in the race with him. To have been connected with the sort of an organization that proposed the present standing committee of this house, and to have permitted the ex speaker to have been treated as he was treated by that committee, after the magnanimous, the generous manner in which the ex speaker had treated him, condemns him, and this fact will rise up for all time to his personal shame and discomfiture.

"Now, with regard to this "mouse," this alleged report. After days of examination, after taking a vast roll of testimony, this committee appointed to consider the highest question of privilege that can be brought before this body, that of the honor and integrity of its members, brings in a report which says that the house of representatives of the state of Colorado shall turn over to the Arapahoe grand jury the question of protecting and upholding and maintaining its honor. The house of representatives of the legislature of the state proposing to leave to an Arapahoe grand jury the question of whether or not the members of this body are fit to sit within it. If that was they attempt to say is true, several members of this body should be expelled. They speak of time. What is the question of time to an individual when his personal honor is involved? What is the question of time to the legislature of the state of Colorado when its honor is attacked?

"I see before me members who ought in decency either to correct a position which they have taken before the committee of investigation or ought to voluntarily resign their seats. The true theory that arises in regard to this bribery, if you will trace it to its fountain source, I believe to be this: In order to bolster up the position which the republican members of the combine had taken, possibly in order to cement their ranks, it was necessary something should be done at a critical moment, and by fertile minds it was suggested that it became that an attempt at bribery had been made by the other side.

"Members went about announcing the fact that men had attempted to bribe them, even making these statements in public and giving them to the newspaper reporters. Why, that very fact ought to cause a blush to come over the cheek of every member of this house. A man taunting the fact that some other man had so grossly insulted him as to offer him a bribe, and that man went forth unscathed without a taking. It simply carries serious matters to the very ground of absurdity. A member announcing the fact here in this house that he demanded and stood in need of protection against bribery! Why, Mr. Chairman, if there is a member of this house who needs protection against the dishonoring of his own name, against the insults of those who wish to debauch him, he should either be placed within an asylum for idiots or in an insane asylum. He ought not to belong to a house of representatives.

(This remark of Mr. Eddy's elicited loud applause from the lobby, and the chairman ordered the sergeant-at-arms to preserve order.)

"The report, continued Mr. Eddy, is unfair. I say, with all deference to the committee who have labored so earnestly and long in its behalf, it is an unfair report. In reference to the testimony, as far as relates to Mr. Bowman, it shows statements made by him more or less contradictory. He has, in part, or inferentially, contradicted himself. The testimony brought before the committee also utterly contradicts him from beginning to end. Under these circumstances, why should it be said he is telling the truth? I want to say to the members of this house, and all, that when they have arrived at that point where they have done so much for the state of Colorado and its developments as has Otto Mears, they may retire and rest upon their laurels and be proud of them for the remaining years of their life, and yet his testimony is put aside for the testimony of a man who says he is unable to protect himself against bribery!

"Mr. Brown of Arapahoe—I ask the gentleman if he appears as attorney for Otto Mears under retainer.

"Mr. Eddy—I appear here under no retainer for any railway or tramway company. I am not in the employ of Otto Mears or in the employ of any corporation, neither have I ever been in the employ of any corporation. (Cheers.) I come here simply as a plain, honest, but a thorough and practical cowpuncher, Mr. Chairman. I was about saying when interrupted by my friend from Arapahoe, there was occupying a seat upon this floor a member who by his own testimony was guilty of soliciting bribes. If this committee was appointed to investigate this identical question why did not the committee recommend the power of the house to be called upon to expel that gentleman from his seat? What reason has he to sit here and openly confess to soliciting a bribe and the committee take no notice of it?

"But the weakest and most miserable position is that assumed by a little witnesses except Mr. Bowman, that they were offered bribes, but that they could not or would not tell who offered them. One gentleman testified before the committee he was offered a bribe, but it was by a very particular friend, or a particular friend, or a friend, and, therefore, he could not give up his name. What can this house think of a man who will [illegible] public from his duty, in the face of an investigating committee which represents the majority of the house of representatives, announce that he has a friend, and that he still is his friend, and proposes to retain him as a friend, who is so low as to attempt to bribe and debauch the integrity of his friend? What can be thought of a man that can do that? And these men have by this combine been elevated to positions of the highest importance in this house.

"To adopt this report, Mr. Chairman, would, perhaps, be in exact accord with the previous action of this house. Everything that has been done in this body has been in the line of degradation. Not one thing has been done to elevate the character of this house. Everything has been done to degrade it from its highest officer down. From committees have been taken away the right to appoint their own committee clerks. Degradation has gone into the very lowest depths of the house, and has descended from the highest point. The course for the committee to have pursued, for any committee that was honestly determined to probe the matter to the bottom, would have been to come before the house, make the report that certain members had been examined and testified to the fact that bribes had been offered, but refused to divulge the names, and then it would have been the duty of the house to summon that member before the bar and to have either compelled him to give up that name or to have erased his own name from the roll of the house.

"This is the only thing honorable men can do if they desire to keep a stain from their own garments. The other day when the reports came from this committee it merely reported the testimony without giving any thought or attention to the judgment or conclusions they had arrived at, but this is even worse, although involving more of labor. To adopt this report would close, in my judgment, to eternally disgrace every member of this house and place from the house itself every element of character. Either these members who have given this testimony have been young under oath or someone has attempted to debauch them. I thank God in the words of a former distinguished member of this house that he did not give to me a face that encourages any man in the offer of a bribe.

"Mr. Bowman—Is not true that this a case that some men are so corrupt that they do not require to be bought?

"Mr. Eddy—I am a good deal of that opinion, and I think the gentleman points the moral. In conclusion, I will say that it has been charged very often and never has been, so far as I know, denied in any way, in a public manner, that there was an actual or written agreement made whereby the republican members of the combine agreed in a greater or less degree to turn over the business of the house into the hands of the democrats. I have heard it in the streets as coming from one of the most brilliant stars on the other side of the house, that if the republicans would not do so and so, referring to the combine, with regard to certain legislation pending, that either he or they propose to see that they could not accomplish their purpose.

"The fact that there has been an agreement is one that, in my judgment, will damn politically every member of the republican party who has entered the combine, and, Mr. Chairman, while the political phase of the question could not be submitted to the supreme court, or could not have been decided by them, there is a body in this state to whom we, who believe we have in our actions attempted to maintain the integrity of the republican party upon this floor, who have fought along for principle pure and simple, who have never wavered from our course, who have stood day in and day out in the face of an arrogant, presumptuous, revolutionary majority, that we who have done this, are willing to submit our case.

"To the republican party of the state of Colorado, who accredited us as here as members of this body, we submit our cause and will willingly abide its decision. And I only trust that in the wreck which will ensue that some republican members of this house who have been misrepresented by the impetuous minds of others will not go down in it. Mr. Chairman, I bring you and the committee for your kind attention.

Aid Society's Work.

Miss Louise Sonnapp, the agent of the Colorado Springs Aid society, brings to the work experience and knowledge that is being found of great value. A copy of a blank to be filled by the person to whom application is made for help is given below. The object of these slips is apparent, and it is hoped that all applicants for aid will be sent to the society. Following is the blank:

TAKE THIS TO THE OFFICE OF THE COLORADO SPRINGS AID SOCIETY, ROOM 22, BANK BLOCK.

The case of.....
No.....street, is referred to you for investigation, and relief if deserving.
Please submit report to
(Name).....
(Address).....
Colorado Springs.....189

On the reverse side of the card is the following:

ROOM 22, BANK BLOCK.

If the person who gives this ticket fails to receive a report from this office within thirty-six hours, it will be because the ticket has not been presented.

Monthly Weather Report.

Emery P. Moon of Eustis furnishes the following record of the weather for the month of January, 189:

Maximum temperature, 54° on 18th.
Minimum temperature, —3° on the 12th.
Mean temperature, 22.59.
Maximum daily mean temperature, 38 on the 25th and 26th.
Minimum daily mean temperature, 3 on the 12th.
Number of clear days (strictly), 5.
Number of fair days (light scattered snow), 20.
Number of foggy, cloudy or stormy days, 6.
Number of days on which rain or snow fell, 4.
Total snfall, 17.25.
Total precipitation (water), 1.57.
Prevailing wind, north 16 days.
Mean temperature nearly 2° lower than January, 189.

Mr. George Kyle, an experienced railroad man lately of Denver, has been appointed general agent of the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad, and assumed his duties Tuesday. Mr. De Witt, the late agent, goes to New York city for the present.

IN LUCK.

Colorado Springs Capitalists Make a Rich Mining Strike.

Colorado Springs people, familiar with the history of the place, all feel a deep sense of gratitude to Mr. E. T. Hagerman, to whom in late years it owes more of its prosperity than any other. Whenever it is known that he or his immediate friends and business associates have been fortunate in any enterprise the people rejoice with them. For some days the papers in the state which pay particular attention to mining news have been full of the big strike in the Mollie Gibson mine at Aspen. This mine is owned by Colorado Springs capitalists principally, among whom are Mr. Hagerman, Mr. Henry C. Lowe, Mr. R. W. Tansill, Mr. L. R. Shatch, Mr. J. A. Hayes, Mr. Otis of Cleveland, O., but soon to be a resident of this place, and perhaps others. Mr. Hagerman is, however, the principal stockholder. These gentlemen have owned the mine for nearly three years under the name, "Mollie Gibson Mining and Milling company," and with the utmost faith in its future have expended about $100,000 in developing it. Their enterprise was rewarded two months ago by one of the richest silver strikes ever known. The GAZETTE had a hint at the time, but has waited before making the announcement. The matter has leaked out and the owners are now willing to talk about it. They declare that the result is far beyond their wildest expectations, almost fabulous, and they only hope that the rich pocket struck may hold out for the next thirty days. The following regarding the mine is from the Aspen Times of Tuesday:

The developments in the Mollie Gibson prove it to be one of the greatest silver mines the world has ever known. The showing in this property is truly wonderful and it is literally a silver treasure vault. There is ore in this mine that is over 90 per cent pure silver. This is not found in mere specimens, but there are chunks of many pounds that are almost pure silver and tons of it are in sight.

More than two months ago this rich ore was discovered. It was then considered a great bonanza, but it has since exceeded all expectations. The ore body is of enormous size and its limits are not yet reached by any means. The work in the past has been confined mainly to running drifts. Stoping has just commenced. Ten tons of ore have been hoisted in the past three days, the lowest estimate on the value of which is $80,000.

The Times' representative yesterday had a pen picture drawn of a stockholder in the Mollie Gibson. It was a scene that would do one's soul good to behold. The portly stockholder was on a high throne. His head was erect and his shoulders thrown back and he looked as if he owned the world. The man was laughing in a triumphant way and at his feet were his enemies. In one hand he held a shining silver dollar and with the other he pointed to the Mollie Gibson mine. From his pocket protruded a hundred thousand shares of Mollie Gibson stock.

It is no exaggeration that the equal of the Mollie Gibson mine has never before been known in Colorado. There may have been mines which in time have produced more wealth, but none have ever had such a showing as the Mollie. It is not all high grade. There is an enormous body of low grade and on this depends the permanency of the mine. But ore in not lots that is worth $25,000 is enough to excite others than stockholders.

Long ago it was known that the Mollie Gibson had the largest vein of any mine in the camp. At the hundred foot level it was more than sixty feet wide. The work of running cross drifts between the walls was very expensive, but ore was found everywhere, and the belief was always entertained that on the lower levels it would be the bonanza it has proved to be.

The richest ore at present comes from the fourth level north. This has been opened for some time and regular shipments have been maintained from this part of the mine. An upraise has been made for 60 feet on the ore. There is a vein from four to six feet thick that will average more than a thousand ounces to the ton. On the other side of this rich body for many feet there is pay ore.

Last Saturday the men struck an exceptionally rich pocket. In the last three days ten or twelve tons of this ore have been broken. This is of two classes. One is the old fashioned pink spar, which was found in the Gillespie pocket in the first level. The ore among the spar is soft like sulphurets and is very rich. The other class looks like pure silver. An assay yesterday taken from the pink spar out of the ten tons of ore ran 6000 ounces. An assay from the other class returned 4800 ounces to the ton.

There can be no longer any doubt that the Mollie Gibson is a permanent thing. The key to the mine has been discovered and its vaults have been unlocked. Its vast wealth will be added to the money of the country and its owners will take up their positions in life as bonanza kings.

Help the Aid Society.

The GAZETTE has frequently urged the citizens to give all possible assistance to the Colorado Springs Aid society, as it is doing a good work in this community. This work has been greater this year than ever before and it is better prepared to do good work. The society announces the following report for the month of January:

Number of families aided	42
Temporary employment found for	10
Permanent employment found for	4
Number of garments distributed from storage room	78
Number of pairs of shoes given out from same	2
Transportation furnished to places where relatives could care for sick	3
Number of sick cases	23
Number of unworthy cases	4

The society would call the attention of the town to the fact that there is at present an unusual amount of suffering among the poor here—owing to the large immigration from Kansas, Nebraska and other districts affected by the drought of recent years. It would ask that our own people, while caring for the distant sufferers, may not forget the poor at our own doors—but that they will do all in their power to aid us in our efforts to provide for them, by procuring employment for the able bodied and by ministering to the wants of the sick.

The society would further urge all needing men for work of any kind—or women for day's work—to apply to the office of the society, Room 22 Bank block, during office hours, 9 to 11 and 2 to 5. Care will be taken to send only those whose references have proved satisfactory.

THE MEXICAN SOCIAL.

A Picturesque Entertainment by St. Andrew's Guild.

The "greaser" is not a rare sight in Manitou, but is seen almost as commonly as his fellow laborer and near relative, the burro. However, a majority of the species seen there are most uninviting objects and it is rare that any of their picturesque features become apparent. Tuesday night some of the burden of odium under which the race has rested was transferred to fair shoulders where it became an added grace, for St. Andrew's guild gave a "Mexican social" in Wheeler hall and all Manitou was there.

At the door stood Mr. W. F. Johnston attired in the conventional serape and heavy sombrero. He impersonated the Mexican guerilla and demanded a quarter of every one who passed along the trail.

Inside, the hall was decorated with banners of gaudy colors, but the artistic mellowing of the tints by time and bacon which characterizes the genuine article was missing.

The evening's entertainment began with a march. It was called a "square" march, but the masculine Americanos did not think it was "square" at all, for they were not in it. About forty ladies participated, half of them dressed in the Spanish costume of black with black lace mantillas over their heads, the other half attired in all the colors of the rainbow and a few which are not included in that prismatic phenomenon. These were supposed to be peasants, but the donnas danced with them in true democratic style, making a perfect whirlwind of color and grace. The donnas were led by Mrs. C. E. Prowine, a very graceful dancer, and Miss Helen Greene led the pretty peasants.

Before the male element, which disconsolately lined the walls, had time to draw their breath after the march was over, the ladies again came out and started into the mazy whirl of a Spanish sash dance in which Mrs. Prowine and Miss Greene were again the leaders.

A very pretty drill by a number of very pretty young ladies, members of the Manitou school, was the next feature. Miss Simmons conducted it and Misses Greene and Cook led. It consisted of a series of marches accompanied by graceful gestures and movements of a Delsartean order, and was a part of the physical culture drill which is a feature of Manitou's schools.

A few moments later, the orchestra struck up a waltz and immediately all race boundaries were gone and the Americanos who had been such forlorn wallflowers were mingled in the dance with the Mexican damsels. The dance lasted through 12 numbers until midnight and concluded the evening's entertainment. Professor Cassar furnished the music.

During the evening light refreshments were served by the ladies, gaily dressed orange girls sold the golden spheres and a juvenile water carrier dispensed the crystal fluid in default of "pulque."

The exact amount realized is not yet definitely known, but it will be nearly if not quite $150, while the entertainment was a thorough success from beginning to end. The proceeds go to the building fund of St. Andrew's church.

The census reports are not yet ready for distribution, but our superintendent has managed to get a list of the uneducated deaf and blind persons of the state who are of school age, by paying for the transcript. We are all amazed to find the number who have never yet attended any school. He has put forth great efforts for three years to secure from private sources the names of such persons, and had gotten more than a hundred. But these census returns show that there are at least a hundred and seventy-five others, of school age, in the state who should be here. In other words, we have only about one-third as many in school as should be here, and yet we have the largest average attendance, in proportion to population, of any state in the union.—Deaf Mute Index.

Barney Burgie, the tramp who, it is alleged, attempted to outrage a 10-year old girl Monday morning, was put in among six or seven other men and the child was then brought in and asked to pick out the man. She said that Barney looked like the man but she was not sure of it. His shoes were compared with the tracks in the snow which the miscreant left while running away and the fact was thoroughly demonstrated that those shoes made the tracks, but as the principal witness could not positively identify him he was released Wednesday morning.

Miss Isabelle Bosworth died at the residence of Dr. Gillette Tuesday morning. The young lady has been a sufferer with consumption for some time. The remains were taken to Dixon, Ill., last evening for burial.

KIPLING IN AMERICA.

Intoxicated by Deep Draughts of Yellowstone Wonders.

English Manners Suffer When Compared with American.

Under the Inspiration of a Girl from New Hampshire.

What man would read and read the self-same faces,
And, like the marbles which the windmill grinds,
Rub smooth forever with the same smooth minds,
This year retracing last year's, every year's dull traces,
When there are woods and unmanstified places?
—Lowell.

Once upon a time there was a carter who brought his team and a friend into the Yellowstone park without due thought. Presently they came upon a few of the natural beauties of the place and that carter turned his team into his friend's team, howling:

"Get out o' this, Jim! All hell's alight under our noses." And they called the place hell's half acre to this day to witness if the carter lied.

We, too, the old lady from Chicago, her husband, Tom and the good little mares, came to hell's half acre, which is about sixty acres in extent, and when Tom said:

"Would you like to drive over it?" We said:

"Certainly not, and if you do we shall report you to the park authorities."

There was a plain, blistered and peeled and abominable, and it was given over to the sportings and spoutings of devils who threw mud and steam and dirt at each other with whoops and halloos and bellowing curses.

The places smell of the refuse of the pit, and that odor mixed with the clean, wholesome aroma of the pines in our nostrils throughout the day.

LAID OUT LIKE OLLENDORF.

This Yellowstone park is laid out like Ollendorf, in exercises of progressive difficulty. Hell's half acre was a prelude to ten or twelve miles of geyser formation.

We passed hot streams boiling in the forest; saw whiffs of steam beyond these and yet other whiffs breaking through the misty green hills in the far distance; we trampled on sulphur in crystals, and sniffed things much worse than any sulphur which is known to the upper world; and so, journeying bewildered with the novelty, came upon a really park-like place where Tom suggested we should get out and play with the geysers on foot.

Imagine mighty green fields splattered with lime beds; all the flowers of the summer growing up to the very edge of the lime. That was our first glimpse of the geyser basins.

The buggy had pulled up close to a rough, broken, blistered cone of spelter stuff between ten and twenty feet high. There was trouble in that place—moaning, splashing, gurgling and the clank of machinery. A spurt of boiling water jumped into the air and a wash of water followed.

I removed swiftly. The old lady from Chicago shrieked. "What a wicked waste," said her husband. I think they call it the Riverside geyser. Its spout was torn and ragged like the mouth of a gun when a shell has burst there. It grumbled madly for a moment or two and then was still. I crept over the steaming lime—it was the burning marl on which Satan lay—and looked fearfully down its mouth. You should never look a gift geyser in the mouth.

DEVIL'S BETHESDA.

I beheld a horrible, slippery, slimy funnel with water rising and falling ten feet at a time. Then the water rose to lip level with a rush, and an infernal bubbling troubled this Devil's Bethesda before the sullen heave of the crest of a wave lapped over the edge and made me run.

Mark the nature of the human soul. I had begun with awe, not to say terror, for this was my first experience of such things. I stepped back from the flanks of the Riverside geyser, saying: "Pooh! Is that all it can do?" Yet for aught I knew the whole thing might have blown up at a minute's notice; she, he or it being an arrangement of uncertain temper.

We drifted on, up that miraculous valley. On either side of us were hills from a thousand to fifteen hundred feet high, wooded from crest to heel. As far as the eye could range forward were columns of steam in the air, misshapen lumps of lime, mist-like preadamite monsters, still pools of turquoise blue, stretches of blue corn flowers, a river that coiled on itself twenty times, pointed boulders of strange colors and ridges of glaring, staring white.

The old lady from Chicago poked with her parasol at the pools as though they had been alive. On one particularly innocent looking puddle she turned her back for a moment and there rose behind her a twenty-foot column of water and steam. Then she squealed and protested that "she never thought it would ha' done it," and the old man chawed his tobacco steadily and mourned for steam power wasted. I embraced the whitening stump of a middle sized pine that had grown all too close to a hot pool's lip, and the whole thing turned over under my hand as a tree would do in a nightmare.

From right and left came the trumpetings of elephants at play. If the long-haired mammoth of the science primers (he that was etched by primitive man) had broken out from the undergrowth I should not have been in the least surprised.

Perfectly natural, too, was it that I should step into a pool of old dried blood rimmed with the nodding corn flowers; that the blood should change to ink even as I trod; and that ink and blood should be washed away in a spurt of boiling sulphurous water spat out from the lee of the bank of flowers. This sounds mad, doesn't it?

A moon faced trooper of German extraction—never was park so carefully patrolled—came up to inform us that as yet we had not seen any of the real geysers; that they were all a mile or so up the valley and tastefully scattered round the hotel in which we would rest for the night.

THE TROOPER'S STORY.

America is a free country, but the citizens look down on the soldier. I had to entertain that trooper. The old lady from Chicago would have none of him; so we loafed along together, now across half rotten pine logs sunk in swampy ground, anon over the ringing geyser formation, then pounding through river sand or brushing knee deep through long grass.

"And why did you enlist?" said I.

The moon faced one's face began to work. I thought he would have a fit, but he told me a story instead—such a nice tale of a naughty little girl who wrote pretty love letters to two men at once. She was a simple village wife, but a wicked "family novelette" countess couldn't have accomplished her ends better. She drove one man nearly wild with the pretty little treachery, and the other man abandoned her and came west to forget the trickery.

Moonface was that man.

GOBLIN BATHTUBS.

We rounded and limped over a low spur of hill and and came out upon a field of aching snowy lime, rolled in sheets, twisted into knots, riven with rents and diamonds and stars, stretching for more than half a mile in every direction.

On this place of despair lay the big, bad geysers who know when there is trouble in Krakatoa, who tell the pines when there is a cyclone on the Atlantic seaboard, and who are exhibited to visitors under pretty and fanciful names.

The first mound that I encountered belonged to a goblin who was splashing in his tub. I heard him kick, pull a shower bath on his shoulders, gasp, crack his joints and rub himself down with a towel; then he let the water out of the bath, as a thoughtful man should, and it all sank down out of sight till another goblin arrived.

Yet they called this place the Lioness and the cubs. It lies not very far from the lion which is a sullen, roaring beast, and they say that when it is very active the other geysers presently follow suit.

After Krakatoa all the geysers went mad together, spouting, spurting and bellowing till men feared that they would rip up the whole field. Mysterious sympathies exist among them and when the giantess speaks (of her more anon) they all hold their peace. She is a woman.

I was watching a solitary spring well within the line of the woods, catching at a pine branch overhead, when far across the fields and not more than a quarter of a mile from the hotel there stood up a plume of spun glass, incandescent and superb, against the sky.

"That," said the trooper, "is Old Faithful. He goes off every sixty-five minutes to the minute, plays for five minutes and sends up a column of water a hundred and fifty feet high. By the time you have looked at all the other geysers he will be ready to play."

So we looked and we wondered at the Beehive, whose mouth is built up exactly like a hive, at the Turban (which is not in the least like a turban) and at many, many other geysers, hot holes and springs. Some of them rumbled, some hissed, some went off spasmodically and others lay dead still in sheets of sapphire and beryl.

TURNING A GEYSER'S STOMACH.

Would you believe that even these terrible creatures have to be guarded by the troopers to prevent the irreverent American from chipping the cones to pieces, or, worse still, making the geyser sick? If you take of soft soap a small barrelful and drop it down a geyser's mouth, that geyser will presently be forced to lay all before you and for days afterward will be of an irritated and inconstant stomach.

When they told me the tale I was filled with sympathy. Now I wish that I had stolen soap and tried the experiment on some lonely little beast far away in the woods. It sounds so probable and so human.

Yet he would be a bold man who would administer emetics to the Giantess. She is flat-lipped, having no mouth, she looks like a pool, fifty feet long and thirty wide, and there is no ornamentation about her. At irregular intervals she speaks and sends up a column of water over two hundred feet high to begin with, then she is angry for a day and a half—sometimes for two days.

Owing to her peculiarity of going mad in the night not many people have seen the Giantess at her finest; but the clamor of her unrest, men say, shakes the wooden hotel and echoes like thunder among the hills.

When I saw her trouble was brewing. The pool bubbled furiously and at five-minute intervals sank a foot or two, then rose, washed over the rim and huge steam bubbles broke on the top. Just before an eruption the water entirely disappears from view. Nota bene.—Whenever you see the water die down in a geyser mouth get away as fast as you can. I saw a tiny little geyser suck in its baby breath in this way and instinct made me retire while it hooted after me.

Leaving the Giantess to swear and spit and thrash about, we went over to Old Faithful, who, by reason of his faithfulness has benches close to him whence you may comfortably watch. At the appointed hour we heard the water dying up and down the mouth with the sob of a wave in a cave.

Then came the preliminary gouts, then a roar and a rush, and that glittering column of diamonds rose, quivered a moment, and stood still for a minute. Then it broke, and the rest was a confused snarl of water not 30 feet high. All the young ladies—not more than 20—in the tourist band remarked that it was "elegant," and betook themselves to writing their names in the bottoms of shallow pools that sowed the ground. Nature fixes the insult indelibly, and after years shall learn that "Hattie," "Sadie," "Mamie," "Sophie" and so forth have taken out their hairpins and scrawled in the face of Old Faithful.

UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIERS.

The congregation returned to the hotel to put down their impressions in diaries and note books which they wrote up ostentatiously in the verandas. It was a sweltering hot day, a bell we stood somewhat higher than the level of Simla, and I left that raw pine creaking caravansary for the cool shade of a clump of pines between whose trunks glimmered tents.

A batch of United States troopers came down the road and flung themselves across the country into their rough lines. The Mexican cavalryman can ride, though he keeps his accoutrements pig fashion and his horse cow fashion.

I was free of that camp in five minutes—free to play with the heavy, lumpy carbines, have the saddles stripped, and punch the horses knowingly in the ribs. One of the men had been in the fight with "Wrap up his Tail," before alluded to, and he told me how that great chief, his horse's tail tied up in red calico, swaggered in front of the United States cavalry, challenging all to single combat. But he was slain and a few of his tribe with him.

"There is no use in an Indian, anyway," concluded my friend.

A couple of cowboys—real cowboys—jingled through the camp amid a shower of mild chaff. They were on their way to Cook City, I fancy, and I know that they never washed. But they were picturesque ruffians, exceedingly, with long spurs, hooded stirrups, slouch hats, fur weather cloth over their knees and pistol butts just easy to hand.

"The cowboy's goin' under before long," said my friend. "Soon as the country's settled up he'll have to go. But he's mighty useful now. What would we do without the cowboy?"

WHAT COWBOYS ARE GOOD FOR.

"As how?" said I, and the camp laughed.

"He has the money. We have the skill. He comes in winter to play poker at the military posts. We play poker—a few. When he's lost his money we make him drink and let him go. Sometimes we get the wrong man."

And he told me a tale of an innocent cowboy who turned up, cleaned out, at an army post, and played poker for thirty-six hours. But it was the post that was cleaned out when that long haired Caucasian removed himself, heavy with everybody's pay and declining the proffered liquor.

"Now," said the historian, "I don't play with any cowboy unless he's a little bit drunk first."

Ere I departed I gathered from more than one man that significant fact that up to one hundred yards he felt absolutely secure behind his revolver.

"In England, I understand," quoth the limber youth from the south, "in England a man aren't allowed to play with no firearms. He's got to be taught all that when he enlists. I didn't want much teaching how to shoot straight, 'fore I served Uncle Sam. And that's just where it is. But you was talking about your Horse Guards now?"

I explained briefly some peculiarities of equipment connected with our crackest crack cavalry. I grieve to say the camp roared.

"Take 'em over swampy ground. Let 'em run around a bit an' work the starch out of 'em an' then, Almighty, if we wouldn't plug them at ease I'd eat their horses."

"But suppose they engaged in the open," said I.

"Engaged in laces! Not if there was a tree trunk within twenty miles. They couldn't engage in the open."

Gentlemen, the officers, have you ever seriously considered the existence on earth, subsequent to the year 1864, of cavalry, who, by preference, would fight in timber? The evident sincerity of the men made me think hard as I moved over to the hotel and joined a party of exploration, which, diving into the woods, unearthed a big pool of burning water fringed with jet black sand, all the ground near by being pure white, [illegible] when they arrive at the rate of 20 a day.

A flaming dragon fly flew over the pool, reeled and dropped on the water, dying without a quiver of his gorgeous wings and the pool said nothing whatever, but sent a thin steam wreath up to the burning sky. I prefer pools that talk.

A HENRY JAMES MAIDEN.

There was a maiden—a very little maiden—who had just stepped out of one of James' novels. She owned a delightful mother and an equally delightful father, a heavy-eyed, slow-voiced man of finance. The parents thought their daughter wanted change.

She lived in New Hampshire. Accordingly, she had dragged them to Alaska and to the Yosemite Valley, and was now returning leisurely via the Yellowstone just in time for the tail end of the summer season at Saratoga.

We had met once or twice before in the park, and I had been amazed and amused at her critical commendation of the wonders that she saw. From that very resolute little mouth I received a lecture on American literature, the nature and awardness of Washington society, the precise value of Cable's works as compared with Uncle Remus Harris, and a few other things that had nothing whatever to do with geysers but were altogether pleasant.

Now an English maiden who had stumbled on a dust grimed, lime washed, sun peeled, collarless wanderer come from and going to goodness knows where, would, her mother inciting her and her father brandishing his umbrella, have regarded him as a dissolute adventurer—a person to be disregarded.

AMERICAN VERSUS ENGLISH MANNERS.

Not so those delightful people from New Hampshire. They were good enough to treat him—it sounds almost incredible—as a human being, possibly respectable, probably not in immediate need of financial assistance.

Papa talked pleasantly and to the point. The little maiden strove valiantly with the accent of her birth and that of her reading, and mamma smiled benignly in the background.

Balance this with the story of a young English idiot I met mooning about inside his high collar, attended by a valet. He condescended to tell me that "you can't be too careful who you talk to in these parts." And stalked on fearing, I suppose, every minute for his social chastity.

That man was a barbarian (I took occasion to tell him so), for he comported himself after the manner of the head hunters and hunted of Assem who are at perpetual feud one with another.

You will understand that these foolish stories are introduced in order to cover the fact that this pen cannot describe the glories of the Upper Geyser basin. The evening I spent under the lee of the Castle geyser, sitting on a log with some troopers and watching a baronial keep forty feet high spouting hot water. If the Castle went off first they said the Giantess would be quiet and vice versa; and then they told tales till the moon got up and a party of campers in the woods gave us all something to eat.

DORE LIKE MUD.

Next morning Tom drove us on, promising new wonders. He pulled up after a few miles at a clump of brushwood where an army was drowning. I could hear the sick gasps and thumps of the men going under, but when I broke through the brushwood the hosts had fled and there were only pools of pink, black and white lime thick as turbid honey. They shot up a pat of mud every minute or two, choking in the effort. It was an uncanny sight.

Do you wonder that in the old days the Indians were careful to avoid the Yellowstone. Geysers are permissible, but Dore-like mud is terrifying. The old lady from Chicago took a piece of it, and in half an hour it died into impalpable dust and blew away between her fingers. All maya—illusion—you see.

Then we clinked through sulphur in cubes and crystals. There was a waterfall of boiling water, and then a road across a level park hotly contested by the beavers. Every winter they build a dam and flood the low-lying land; every summer that dam is torn up by the government, and for half a mile you must plough axle deep in water, the willows brushing in to the buggy and little waterways branching off right and left. The road is the main stream—just like the Bolan line in flood. If you turn up a byway, there is no more of you.

And the beavers work the buggy into next year's dam.

CHANCE CAVALRY ESCORT.

Then came soft, turfy forest that deadened the wheels, and two troopers on detachment duty stole noiselessly behind us. One was the Wrap-up-his-Tail man, and they talked merrily while the half broken horses bucked about among the trees. And so a cavalry escort was with us for a mile, till we got to a mighty hill all strewn with moss agates, and everybody had to jump out and pant in the thin air. But how intoxicating it was! The old lady from Chicago clucked like an emancipated hen as she scuttled about the road, cramming pieces of rock into her reticule. She sent me fifty yards down to the hillside to pick up a piece of broken bottle which she insisted was moss agate.

"I've some of that at home, an' they shine. Yes, you go get it, young man."

As we climbed the long path the road grew viler and viler till it became without disguise the bed of a torrent; and just when things were at the rockiest we nearly fell into a sapphire lake—but never sapphire was so blue—called Mary's lake; and that between eight and nine thousand feet above the sea.

Afterward, grass downs, all on a vehement slope, so that the buggy following the new made road ran on to the two off wheels mostly till we dipped head first into a ford, climbed up a cliff, raced along down, dipped again and pulled up dishevelled at "Larry's" for lunch and an hour's rest.

LUNCHEON AT LARRY'S.

Only "Larry" could have managed that school feast tent on the lonely hillside.

Need I say that he was an Irishman? His supplies were at their lowest ebb. A seven foot giant from Arkansas on the back hovel announced that the beer was following the beef, but Larry enveloped us all in the golden glamour of his voluble speech ere we had descended, and the tent with the rude trestle table became a palace, the rough fare delicacies of Delmonico and we the abashed recipients of Larry's imperial bounty. It was only later that I discovered I had paid eight shillings for tinned beef, biscuits and beer, but on the other hand Larry had said:

"Will I go out an' kill a buffalo?" And I felt that for me, and for me alone, would he have done it. Everybody else felt that, too. Good luck go with Larry!

"An' now you'll all go an' wash your pocket handkerchiefs in that beautiful hot springs round the corner," said he.

"There's soap an' a washboard ready, an' 'tis not every day that ye can get hot water for nothing." And he waved us largehandedly to the open downs, while he put the tent to rights.

There was no sense of fatigue on the body or distance in the air. Hill and dale rode on the eyeball. I could have clutched the far off snowy peaks by putting out my hand.

Never was such maddening air.

Why we should have washed pocket handkerchiefs Larry alone knows. It appeared to be a sort of religious rite.

In a little valley overhung with gay painted rocks ran a stream of velvet brown and pink water. It was hot—hotter than the hand could bear—and it colored the boulders in its course.

There was the maiden from New Hampshire, the old lady from Chicago, papa, mamma, the woman who chewed gum and all the rest of them gravely bending over a washboard and soap. Mysterious virtues lay in that queer stream. It turned the linen white as snow in five minutes.

Then we lay on the grass and laughed with sheer bliss of being alive. This have I known once in Japan, once on the banks of the Columbia, what time the salmon came in and "California" howled, and once again in the Yellowstone by the light of the eyes of the maiden from New Hampshire. Four little pools lay at my elbow, one was of black water (tepid), one clear water (cold), one clear water (hot), one red water (boiling). My newly washed handkerchief covered them all. And we two marveled as children marvel.

DOING THE CANYON.

"This evening we shall do the Grand canyon of the Yellowstone?" said the maiden.

"Together?" said I; and she said "Yes."

The sun was beginning to sink when we heard the roar of falling waters and came to a broad river along whose banks we ran. And then—I might at a pinch describe the infernal regions, but not the other place. The Yellowstone river has occasion to run through a gorge about eight miles long. To get to the bottom of the gorge it makes two leaps, one of about one hundred and twenty and the other of three hundred feet. I investigated the upper or lesser fall, which is close to the hotel.

Up to that time nothing particular happens to the Yellowstone—its banks being only rocky, rather steep and plentifully adorned with pines.

At the falls it comes round a corner, green, solid, ribbed with a little foam and not more than thirty yards wide. Then it goes over, still green and rather more solid than before. After a minute or two you, sitting upon a rock directly above the drop, begin to understand that something has occurred; that the river has jumped between solid cliff walls, and that the gentle froth of water lapping the sides of the gorge below is really the outcome of great waves.

And the river yells aloud; but the cliffs do not allow the yells to escape.

That inspection began with curiosity and finished in terror, for it seemed that the whole world was sliding in chrysolite from under my feet. I followed with the others round the corner to arrive at the brink of the canyon. We had to climb up a nearly perpendicular ascent to begin with, for the ground rises more than the river drops. Stately pine woods fringe either lip of the gorge, which is the gorge of the Yellowstone. You'll find all about it in the guide books.

SOME WORD PAINTING.

All that I can say is that without warning or preparation I looked into a gulf seventeen hundred feet deep, with eagles and fish hawks circling far below. And the sides of that gulf were one wild welter of color—crimson, emerald, cobalt, ochre, amber, honey splashed with port wine, snow white, vermilion, lemon and silver gray in wide washes. The sides did not fall sheer, but were graven by time and water and air into monstrous heads of kings, dead chiefs, men and women of the old time. So far below that no sound of its strife could reach us, the Yellowstone river ran a finger wide strip of jade green.

The sunlight took those wondrous walls and gave fresh hues to those that nature had already laid there.

Once I saw the dawn break over a lake in Rajputana and the sun set over the Oodey Sagar among a circle of Holman Hunt hills. This time I was watching both performances going on below me, upside down you understand, and the colors were all real. The canyon was burning like Troy town; but it would burn forever, and, thank goodness, neither pen nor brush could ever portray its splendors adequately.

The academy would reject the picture for a chromo-lithograph.

The public would scoff at the letter press for Daily Telegraphese.

"I will leave this thing alone," said I. "'Tis my peculiar property. Nobody else shall share it with me."

Evening crept through the pines that shadowed us but the full glory of the day flamed in that canyon as we went out very cautiously to a jutting piece of rock—blood red or pink it was—that overhung the deepest deeps of all.

Now I know what it is to sit enthroned amid the clouds of sunset as the spirits sit in Blake's pictures. Giddiness took away all sensation of touch or form, but the sense of blinding color remained.

When I reached the main land again I had sworn that I had been floating.

The maid from New Hampshire said no word for a very long time. Then she quoted poetry, which was perhaps the best thing she could have done.

"And think that this show place has been going on all these days an' none of we ever saw it," said the old lady from Chicago, with an acid glance at her husband.

"No, only the Injians," said he, unmoved; and the maiden and I laughed.

TOYING WITH IMMENSITIES.

Inspiration is fleeting, beauty is vain and the power of the mind for wonder limited. Though the shining hosts themselves had risen choiring from the bottom of the gorge they would not have prevented her papa and one baser than he from rolling stones down those stupendous rainbow washed slides. Seventeen hundred feet of steepest pitch and rather more than seventeen hundred colors for log or boulder to whirl through!

So we heaved things and saw them gather way and bound from white rock to red or yellow, dragging behind them torrents of color, till the noise of their descent ceased and they bounded yards clear at the last into the Yellowstone.

"I've been down there," said Tom that evening. "It's easy to get down if you're careful—just sit an' slide; but getting up is worse. An' I found down below there two stones just marked with a picture of the canyon. I wouldn't sell those rocks not for $15."

And papa and I crawled down to the Yellowstone—just above the first little fall—to wet a line for good luck. The round moon came up and turned the cliffs and pines into silver; and a two-pound trout came up also, and we slew him among the rocks, nearly tumbling into that wild river.

* * * * *

Then out and away to Livingstone once more. The maiden from New Hampshire disappeared; papa and mamma with her. Disappeared, too, the old lady from Chicago and the others.

WONDERS UNSEEN.

I thought of all that I had not seen—the forest of petrified trees with amethyst crystals in their black hearts; the great Yellowstone lake where you catch your trout alive in one spring and drop him into another to boil him; and most of all that mysterious hoodoo region where all the devils not employed in the geysers live, and kill the wandering bear and elk so that the scared hunter finds in Death gulch piled carcasses of the dead whom no man has smitten. Hoodoo land with the overhead noises, the bird and beast and devil rocks, the mazes and the bottomless pits—all these things I missed.

On the return road Yankee Jim and Diana of the Cross Ways gave me kindly greeting as the train paused an instant before their door, and at Livingstone whom should I see again but Tom the driver.

"I've done with the Yellowstone and decided to go back east somewhere," said he. "Your talkin' about movin' round everywhere careless made me kinder restless, so I'm movin' out."

Lord forgive us for our responsibility one to another.

"Are you alone?" said I.

"Here's my partner," said Tom, introducing a gawky youth with a bundle; and I saw these two young men turn their faces to the east.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

Pugilists in Petticoats.

KANSAS CITY, January 31.—In last week's Police Gazette Zela Fillmore challenges to fight any 142 pound pugilist in petticoats in America for any sum from $250 to $1,500 aside, the battle to take place in Washington or California. This defy attracted the attention of Mrs. Anna Schoen, the wife of Theodore C. Schoen, who runs a saloon near the Ninth Street theatre, and being something of a pugilist herself, she has decided to meet the Fillmore woman if they can come to any agreement as to a battle ground, and has forwarded her acceptance to the Police Gazette.

Barkers Make a Settlement.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.—Barker Bros. & Co., bankers, who were forced to make an assignment during the recent stringency in the money market, have effected a settlement with their creditors and to-day resumed business under the firm name of Barker & Co.

A New Catholic Order.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, January 31.—Bishop Hennessy of this diocese has just announced a new Catholic order, to be known as the Sisters of the Holy Cross. The mission of the new order is to teach in the parochial schools.

BOTH VIADUCTS.

Regular Meeting of the City Council Monday Night.

Probabilities that the Gazette's Advice Will be Followed.

A Very Favorable Proposition from the D. & R. G.

Mayor Stillman was not present at the city council Monday night and as President Barnes was late, Alderman Sprague was chosen temporary chairman. All the aldermen were present at the opening or came in a few minutes later.

Alderman Robby reported that Mr Stockdale the owner of the triangular strip on Bijou street which it was proposed to turn into a street wanted $200 for it while the council had offered only $100. On motion the committee was given a little more time for negotiation.

Alderman Rouse of the committee on using the city hall as a council chamber reported that the clerk of the school board was doing all in his power to secure other suitable accommodations for the Eighth grade, which is now in the city hall and he recommended that the council wait until the school could be conveniently moved. The report was adopted.

City Attorney McMorris read a letter from Messrs Wolcott & Vaile, the attorneys for the Beaver Water Supply company, stating that their client was ready for a proposition to buy their water rights in Beaver creek and the Seven Lakes and hinting that litigation might thus be obviated. On motion the matter was referred to the citizens and the council water committees. Mr McMorris also presented the proposed agreement between the city and the Denver and Rio Grande about the South Tejon street under crossing. It provided that the city should pay half the cost of construction, half the cost of widening or extending the bridge over head when necessary. After some discussion it was referred to the street and bridge committee the city attorney and the city engineer to examine, revise and report.

An ordinance was introduced providing for reports of contagious diseases to be made by physicians practicing in the city to the city physician that he should cause placards to be affixed to the infected houses that the parents of children affected should keep them from school and providing penalties for its infraction.

The reports of the city treasurer city marshal and the fire companies were received and ordered placed on file.

The ordinance amending an ordinance about sidewalks was referred back to the ordinance committee to fix so that a man might drive on his own sidewalk.

The ordinance granting a right of way through Cheyenne park to the rapid transit company was read and adopted, limiting the length of their switch to 200 feet and preventing the starting of a restaurant at their terminus.

The GAZETTE Printing company asked permission to make a connection for a three inch stand pipe to the city main, the pipe to be used only in case of fire. Referred to the water committee with power to act.

Alderman Rouse reported that the committee on the Huerfano street viaduct had not yet seen the Rock Island but they expected help from them. The committee had secured an interview with General Manager Smith of the Rio Grande and after a long session he had given them the proposition embraced in the following memorandum:

Memorandum of meeting held at the office of the general manager of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad company on the 31st day of January, 1891, between the representatives of the city of Colorado Springs and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad company.

Present: F. L. Rouse, chairman of viaduct committee of the city council of Colorado Springs; F. Seldomridge, chairman of the citizens' committee of Colorado Springs; D. H. Moffat, president; S. T. Smith, general manager; J. W. Sleeper, counsel, and C. E. Middleton, engineer, representing the Rio Grande company.

The various plans and estimates were discussed.

It was agreed by the president, on the recommendation of the general manager, that the railroad company would contribute towards the proposed viaduct across Huerfano and Bijou streets, under the conditions named herein, as follows:

1. The company will contribute one third of the cost of the viaduct at Huerfano street if the city of Colorado Springs, and the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit company, will contribute one third each.

2. The Rio Grande company will contribute its proportionate share of the cost of the viaduct at Bijou street on the following basis and subject to the following conditions:

It will pay its pro rata share of the cost based on the total length of the viaduct proposed, and approaches, if the Rock Island will contribute in like manner and proportion, the basis for computing the contribution by each company to be the lineal feet of viaduct over the property of each in proportion to the total length of viaduct and approaches, the city of Colorado Springs paying the balance.

It is understood in these propositions, that the plans and specifications for the viaducts, or which ever shall be built, shall be submitted to the chief engineer of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad company and approved by him before any contract therefor shall be made; and the Denver and Rio Grande shall have the right to supervise the construction thereof, so far as may be necessary, to see that they are built in accordance with the adopted plans and specifications approved by the chief engineer, and that the contracts for the viaducts shall be let by competitive bids.

The above proposition in regard to Bijou street is not to be considered separately but only in connection with a viaduct at Huerfano street.

Subject to approval of board of directors and the consent of the Rock Island road on Huerfano street viaduct.

JOHN W SLEEPER,
Attorney for D. & R. G. R. R.

The following proposition was read from the rapid transit company:

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb 2, 1891.

To the Honorable, the Mayor and City Council of the City of Colorado Springs, Colo.

GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned, at the request of the viaduct committee, would respectfully submit to your honorable body, that it is the sense of its board of directors to enter into an agreement with the city of Colorado Springs to aid in the construction of the Huerfano street viaduct, on Huerfano street, across the railroad tracks of the Denver and Rio Grande and Rock Island roads, to the extent of a subscription of five thousand dollars, payable when the same is constructed, in consideration of the right and privilege of its being granted the exclusive right of way across the same for the construction and maintenance of a double railway track, for the use, benefit and operation of its system of railways.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY COMPANY.
By COLBURN & DUDLEY,
Its Attorneys

Mr Rouse then on behalf of the council committee and the citizens' committee presented the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Denver and Rio Grande Railway company has agreed to contribute one third of the cost of a viaduct on Huerfano street, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the city of Colorado Springs accepts said proposal of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway company, and agrees in conjunction with them and the rapid transit company to construct said viaduct, and that an appropriation sufficient therefor be made by the present city council in their annual appropriations, and also that bonds of a sufficient amount in lieu thereof shall be submitted to a vote of the citizens at the coming municipal election, and if so voted this amount shall be applied to the construction of both the Huerfano and Bijou street viaducts.

On motion of Alderman Robby it was decided to lay the matter over to a special meeting to be held next Monday night.

Alderman Sprague introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Denver and Rio Grande Railway company has submitted a written proposition that it will contribute its proportionate share of the cost of the viaduct on Bijou street, on condition that one is built on Huerfano street, as follows: its pro rata share of the entire cost of the viaduct, based on the total length of the viaduct proposed and approaches if the Rock Island railroad will contribute in like manner and proportion, the basis for computing the contribution by each company to be the lineal feet of viaduct over the property of each in proportion to the total length of viaduct and approaches, the city of Colorado Springs paying the balance, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the committee on Bijou street viaduct be requested to take such action as may be necessary to secure said contribution from each of said railway companies and to report such action, if possible, at our meeting next Monday evening.

City Attorney McMorris said that the last assembly had appropriated out of the general improvement fund of the state $25,000 to build a viaduct in Denver and $25,000 for a dam across Cherry creek. He thought that this city ought to get some of the swag while it was going around, so he had drawn up two bills, one appropriating $20,000 for viaducts and $20,000 for a dam on Monument creek.

A large number of bills were read and approved.

The plat of the "Fort Worth" addition was received and referred to the street and bridge committee.

The matter of changing the name of "Chestnut street" in the northwest part of town so it would not be confused with the "Chestnut street" in Parrish's addition was brought up by Alderman McCreery and referred to the street and bridge committee for action.

The sealer of weights and measures was directed to look into the matter of using the Buckeye livery scales as the city scales, and to report at the next meeting.

The city clerk was directed to deed lot 7 in block 37 in the cemetery to Mrs. E. L. Jenness without charge.

The council then adjourned.

Attempted Rape.

A 17-year-old daughter of Thomas Manning, who lives on Knob Hill, was on her way to the Garfield school Monday morning and when opposite Clark's green house she was accosted by a rough looking young man who dragged her into some brush on the lot across the street and attempted an outrageous assault upon her. She screamed and the fellow fled. The girl went home to her mother and the police were not notified until about 4 o'clock when her father returned. Officer Chapman found a man who very nearly fulfilled the description among a band of tramps camping on the banks of the Monument at West Bijou street and ran him in. He gave the name of Barnie Bargie and claimed to hail from St. Louis. He was locked up over night and this morning the girl will be given a chance to identify him.

FLEETING SHOW.

Gossip on the Street—Things Heard Here and There.

For about a year past newspapers all over the country have been conducting "contests" in which prizes were offered for the most popular conductor, the most popular fireman, the most beautiful woman, etc. These "fakes"—for the most of them have been nothing more—have been devoid of any real benefit, unless it was of the purse of impecunious newspaper publishers. One of the most recent of these "contests," and one which had some quite interesting features, because it had a rather direct application to a much mooted question, was the "model husband contest," in which a New York paper offered a prize of $100 to the wife who made out the best case for her husband. After a careful reading of the thousands of letters received, the judges, who were Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew and Mrs William C. Whitney, awarded the prize to a Mrs. Hood, of Brooklyn. The prize contribution was as follows, and it is given entire that it may receive the prayerful consideration of my married male friends: "Free from all manly (?) vices, personally clean and orderly, into our utmost privacy he brings the tender courtesies of a gentleman. Our homemaking is a delightful partnership, one supplementing the other with every assistance, he always considerate of the woman's responsibilities, but leaving at his office the annoyances of a business man. In sickness or in health there is always the responsive throb of a single intent. Perfect love casteth out fear and our freedom of speech and action leaves no occasion for any petty tricks of deception, alas so common. Above this is his high ideal of woman, that helps me produce something better than before recognized in myself. Receptive to my aspirations, no new thought or culture is attempted but meets his approval and encouragement, while a noble, spiritual atmosphere lifts my daily life from a common routine into a loving pleasure. Taking my face in his hands he has lovingly said: 'Would I had wealth that I could place you a queen among women.' With such a king for a husband am I not walking in a queen's garden?"

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The man who laughs. Horrors! what an abomination he is. No other nuisance is comparable to him. Now, I do not mean the man who laughs rationally, at a really humorous occurrence, or at the proper point in a good story. But the other fellow, whom the writer of the couplet,

"The watch dog's voice that bayed the whispering wind
And the loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind,"

doubtless had in mind. On the street his loud guffaw causes pedestrians to look around and wonder what jackass has escaped his owner's corral, in the midst of the most affecting passage of the drama his hoarse bray grates upon the ear. He most delights in public opportunities for the display of his lack of education or of brain, or both. He is a common enemy and is always a bore, insufferably so. Acquaintance with him is a stumbling block to righteousness, and a strong incentive to the use of wicked and undignified expletives. He is to be found everywhere. Colorado Springs has not escaped the grievous infliction. He does—well, what doesn't he do that he should not?

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Equestrianism forms one of the principal pleasures for the gentler sex of Colorado Springs, and the mild weather thus far enjoyed by this locality has prolonged the health giving exercise beyond the end of the usual outdoor season. In conversation with a young lady an evening or so since I was assured that the movement for women's riding en cavalier had not a few staunch friends in this city. "Why," she remarked, "had it not been for an accident of fashion the gentler sex would be astriding their horses still. The sidesaddle is no by any means an invention due to the advanced modesty of civilization. I have somewhere read that it came about in this way. Anne of Bohemia, eldest daughter of a German emperor and wife of an English king, introduced the custom, not from delicate repulsion to the old method, but simply because she was afflicted with some sort of deformity that rendered it impossible for her to ride upon the saddle in common use. In those days it was imperative that a woman should ride; accordingly the first sidesaddle was invented. Royalty had then as now followers ever on the alert, to adopt fashions honored by its patronage, and in a few months every woman of place in England possessed a sidesaddle, and the custom was established."

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The recent arrest of a counterfeiter in this city under circumstances which point toward his guilt only serves to emphasize the carelessness of a great many people in regard to money, and it is almost wonderful that more counterfeiting is not done. I talked with Detective Walker when he was down here after the prisoner and he showed me a bill, stamped "counterfeit" in several places, which he said could be passed on two people out of three, even with its telltale brands. It is noticeable in this connection how few people can describe a bill of any denomination so as to identify it, apart from the numerals on the face. I saw a five dollar bill offered once to a crowd of business men to one who could correctly describe it and after a few minutes the holder returned it to his pocket. The man who finally detected the spurious currency here could not tell why he did, except that "it didn't look right." And so it is that these bogus bills circulate from hand to hand until they meet their fate in the hands of some sharp eyed bank teller.

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The opening of the transcontinental lines through the valley of the Grand is attracting a great deal of attention to the wonderful springs on the western slopes of the Rockies. Most of the travelers talk of the waters of wonderful healing power, but a few days ago I heard an entirely different tale. It seems that a few miles above Newcastle, on a beautiful plateau, and amid magnificent scenery, rises a warm spring. But instead of being encircled with ever verdant grass as are the other thermal springs of the region, the ground around for hundreds of feet is absolutely bare. All around the spring are skeletons, some mere piles of old buffalo bones and others still hanging together by the cartilages and covered with the stiffened hides. For to drink of these waters is certain death to animal and vegetable life. It is supposed that the waters of this veritable upas tree of springs are strongly impregnated with arsenical and other irritating salts, but so far as I know its waters have never been analyzed.

***

"It is always the unexpected that happens." In Kansas a grand jury is never summoned unless upon petition of a certain number of electors. A certain Mr. McCune, a prominent resident of Sherman county, was desirous of having a grand jury drawn for the term just closed, secured the necessary signatures to a petition, and the order was issued. The very first indictment returned was against McCune for using a bottle of whisky too freely on election day, and his faith in grand juries has been considerably shaken.

GRATEFUL HEARTS

Some Matters Relating to the Kit Carson County Suffering.

Those who contributed to the Kit Carson county relief fund, or who gave parcels of clothing and food, will be interested in the following words of thanks from the Burlington Boomerang, the official paper of the county:

It was a most pleasing sight to see the large store room in the brick block crowded for two days with men, women and children receiving free the many substantial gifts which had been donated by the generous hearted people of Colorado Springs. It was a sad sight to see so many human beings suffering for the want of those things which give life and comfort to the body. It was a pleasing sight to see the multitude carry off flour, meat, shoes and clothing in sufficient quantities to protect their feet, cover their bodies and make hunger an outcast. It was doubly pleasing to contemplate the busy scene and know that at six other points in the county the same happy scene was being enacted. If the kind hearted donors could have seen the joy that lit up the countenances of the people as they went out loaded with the things they needed most, they would have experienced the truth of the saying, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and their joy would have been full indeed. Words fail to express the people's thanks. All we can say is the goods were accepted as freely as given.

The people of our county will never fully know how much they owe to Harry Hoyt for the glorious consummation of their hopes. While the central committee, and so far as we know, the various precinct committees, have labored faithfully and conscientiously, yet everyone will admit that Harry has borne the brunt of the battle. He went down into his own pocket and took the last dollar he had that he might carry the fight into headquarters and win. When he arrived at Denver and was introduced, the first thing he heard was that he was very rich and that he had gone into this business to steal everything that he could get his hands on. It took some time to show this matter in its true light, and no sooner had he done so than word was received in Denver that there was no one suffering in our county. The Denver committee did not know what to do, as it did not appear possible that there was a hell-deserving hound upon the earth who would try to keep the bread out of the mouths of hungry women and children, so Hoyt was told to go elsewhere for aid, and the two car loads of coal which Mr. Hoyt's individual efforts, through his cousin at Trinidad, had got started for Burlington, were ordered to a point where the people needed it. Of course the people of this county have not needed coal during the past few weeks, consequently they owe a debt of gratitude to those whose activity turned the aid away from us. Mr. Hoyt did not get discouraged or abuse those fighting the aid, with loud-mouthed railings, but quietly and determined he took his departure for Colorado Springs. Here, also, had the lies about needing aid preceded him. But Mr. Steele of the GAZETTE investigated and found that there was suffering, and he so reported, and the big hearted people of that place sent Hoyt home with a car load of the necessaries of life and informed him that more would follow. As we go to press we learn that there is a load of provisions and a load of coal at the depot, with two other cars of coal a few stations west of us. To Mr. Hoyt, the various committees, the railroad and the Colorado Springs people our poor owe a debt of gratitude and thanks.

Mayor Stillman Saturday received a letter from Mr. Hoyt which acknowledged the receipt of the last car and told how the goods had been distributed as far as possible in proportion to the actual necessities of the recipients. At Flagler people flocked to the station from great distances to be present when the car arrived and many cases of the extremest destitution were reported.

Several days since a number of Colorado City people, led by Mrs Stone and Mrs. Myers, commenced collecting clothing and provisions to be forwarded to the sufferers, and Saturday the small collected was sent over. It is a magnificent offering, containing over 8000 pounds of excellent goods, as follows:

Four barrels clothing, four boxes of clothing, two boxes crackers, 1,495 pounds flour, six sacks corn meal, two barrels groceries, 600 pounds ham and bacon, three bags of beans, three bags of hominy, a sack each of sugar and rice, and a barrel of tea and coffee. The West Colorado Springs school sent 150 pounds of flour, 25 pounds meal, a sack and a bundle of clothing, a sack of clothing and groceries and a sack of groceries. These goods will be sent to Burlington as soon as needed.

The Spectrum.

Professor Cajori's lecture on the 30th ult. was of unusual interest and the usual good audience was there to hear it. His subject was "The Spectrum" and he commenced by throwing upon the screen the solar spectrum. He explained the reasons for the dispersion of the light and illustrated the superior purity of the light by introducing a bit of colored glass behind the prism.

The lines of Fraunhofer were then illustrated by means of colored charts and this naturally led into a discussion of spectrum analysis and the wonderful aid which it had given to the solution of difficult chemical and astronomical problems. The spectroscope was then explained and its use illustrated by means of sodium vapor, while the obtaining of the spectra of the permanent gases was illustrated by a Geissler tube. Absorption spectra were then explained and illustrated. He told how the question whether the sun contained oxygen had been partly settled, by observations from the summit of Pike's Peak. As it was impossible to exhibit the spectroscope to the entire audience at once, as many as desired to remain were shown the workings of the instrument, one at a time, and the spectra of a great many substances were shown.

A Midland Collision.

Quite a serious collision occurred on the Midland, three miles west of Granite, early Sunday morning. It was caused by a misunderstanding about the new time table, which went into effect at 12:05 that morning. Train No. 8 was bound west and was going slowly up the hill, when near Granite, the engineer saw a headlight approaching. The Rio Grande and Midland are close together at this point and each crew thought that the other was on the Rio Grande. Finally the two lights dashed at each other in a distance too short to stop in and a terrible crash followed. Fred Brouse, the fireman of train 34, was caught in between the tank and the boiler and instantly killed. The engineer, Morris Moore, was badly bruised and shaken up. Robert Mehan, the engineer of the east bound train, was slightly injured and his fireman, James Wilson, was badly injured internally. Brouse's body was brought down to Colorado City Sunday night and it will be sent to his parents at Sacramento, Cal. He was only 22 years old and was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. Both organizations attended the funeral, which occurred at the Knights of Pythias hall in Colorado City Wednesday morning.

It is reported that the movement for the creation of "Divide" county is taking definite shape and a bill is ready for presentation to the legislature. Most of the backers are Palmer Lake people and they intend to be the county seat. As Monument is the largest town in the proposed county it is probable that there will be an energetic kick from the people of that town. The two biggest slices of territory for the new county come from El Paso and Douglas counties. The Jefferson county spur which dips in between Park and Douglas will be clipped off, in order to make that county put in a more respectable appearance on the map and Park county will not be as large by about 100 square miles, owing to having an irregular corner taken away. The new county will be about 18 miles wide and 57 miles long. It will include the famous potato belt on the Divide besides several other very fertile sections.

Colonel Geo. E. De La Vergne left last week on the Santa Fe for a visit of six weeks in Honolulu, S. I. The colonel knew the late King Kalakaua and hopes to arrive in Honolulu in time to attend the funeral, as it is a custom with the people to keep the dead for long periods before burial. Some of the colonel's friends accuse him of going to Honolulu to accept the Hawaiian crown and have already spoken for office.

The purchaser of lots 29 and 30, block 82, being the 50 feet just south of the county court buildings, is Mr John W. Proudfit, of Baltimore, Md. Mr. Proudfit may build on them in the near future. McIntyre & Meier, who made this sale, report real estate quite active, there being a good deal of inquiry.

Rev. O. K. Miller died in this city Saturday of consumption, at the residence corner of Prospect and Cache la Poudre streets, aged 81 years. Mr. Miller was a minister of the Missionary Baptist church and for some time was located at Washington, D. C. He has resided in this city for about two years.

TRUSTEE SALE NOTICE.

Whereas, Robert S Oliver, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did on the 27th day of September, A D, 1889, by his certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the County clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the 28th day of September, A D, 1889, in book 111, on page 185 convey to the undersigned J. S. Bartlett, of El Paso county, as Trustee, and in case of his failure for any reason to act as such Trustee, then to the then acting clerk of the county court of said El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, to wit. The south half of the southeast quarter of section two (2) and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section eleven (11) in township twelve (12) south, of range sixty-nine (69), west, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to Clara B Green, of one certain promissory note of the said Robert S Oliver, for the principal sum of one hundred and twelve and 75-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of twelve (12) per cent per annum from the date of said note until paid, said interest payable semi annually,

And, whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, then at the election of the legal holder of said note, the whole sum shall at once become due and payable, and in that event the said trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the successor in trust, the acting clerk of the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and

Whereas, the time of payment of a part of the interest, and the taxes upon the property, has passed, and default has been made in the payment of the same and the legal holder of said note has elected that the whole sum secured by said deed of trust shall at once be paid.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in and by virtue of the authority in us vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said J. S. Bartlett trustee as aforesaid, or in case of my failure for any reason to act, then the undersigned Edward F. Wright, being the clerk of the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust, will, on Monday, February 23, 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the county clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note, with taxes and interest, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

J S BARTLETT, Trustee.
EDWARD F WRIGHT, clerk of the County court of El Paso county, Successor in Trust.
Dated Colorado Springs, January 21, 1891.
wa-24-td

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Ida M. Hand, of El Paso county, Colorado, did on the eleventh day of November, A D 1886, by her certain deed of trust of that date, which deed of trust was duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of said El Paso county, on the 12th day of November, A. D., 1886, in book 23, of the records of said El Paso county, on page 477 thereof, convey to The Colorado Land and Loan Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the state of Colorado, as trustee, certain real estate, to wit. The south half of the southeast quarter (s hf of sw qr) of section thirty-four (34), and the west half of the south west quarter (w hf sw qr), and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter (ne qr sw qr), and the east half of the northwest quarter (e hf nw qr), and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter (sw qr ne qr) of section thirty-five (35), all in township twelve (12), south of range sixty seven (67), west of the sixth (6th) principal meridian; together with all water rights and ditches thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, now existing or which may be hereafter acquired, and together with all buildings situated thereon, lying and being in said El Paso county, state of Colorado, which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of ten certain promissory notes dated November 1st, 1886, being for the sum of thirty seven and 50-100 dollars each payable to the order of J P Bronk, and due May first 1887, and at the expiration of each six months thereafter, respectively and successively, according to the expressed terms of said notes, until all are paid, with interest thereon, as expressed in said notes; and

Whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of default in any of said payments of principal or interest, or of a breach of any of the covenants or agreements therein, then and in that case the whole of said principal sums and interest shall and may at once become due and payable and it shall be lawful for the trustee to sell and dispose of said premises at public auction at the Fremont street entrance of the Arapahoe county court house, in the city of Denver and the state of Colorado, thirty days public notice having been previously given of the time of such sale by advertisement in one of the newspapers at that time published in said county of El Paso, and,

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of five of said notes, now past due, and the holder of all seven of said notes still unpaid, has declared them all due and payable.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes public notice is hereby given that The Colorado Land and Loan company, trustee, will, by virtue of the authority in it vested by said trust deed, on Monday, the 9th day of March, A D 1891, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Tremont street entrance of the Arapahoe county court house, in the city of Denver, county of Arapahoe and state of Colorado, sell the above described premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of said Ida M. Hand, her heirs or assigns therein at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said notes and interest and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Said sale will be made subject to a first deed of trust upon said premises, given to secure the payment of a note of said Ida M. Hand for twenty five hundred dollars.

Dated at Denver, Colorado, January 29, 1891.
THE COLORADO LAND & LOAN COMPANY,
By JOHN W BARROWS, President
First pub Jan 31, 1891. last pub March 7, 1891.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO,

In the County court.

Kate Remwick, Plaintiff vs Charles Remwick, Defendant, summons

The People of the State of Colorado.

To Charles Remwick, the defendant above named, Greeting

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the County court, of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county, or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinbefore specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between plaintiff and defendant for the reason that defendant being in good bodily health has failed to make any provision whatever for the support of this plaintiff for more than one year last past, and still fails to make any such provision, although still in good bodily health. No alimony asked, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required the said plaintiff will proceed to take judgment against you by default according to law and the prayer of said complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of said court at my office, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 19th day of December, A. D., 1890.

SEAL EDWARD F WRIGHT, Clerk.
By HENRY M. BLACKMER, Deputy wa-8-td

M. CONWAY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' and Gents' Fine

Boots and Shoes.

Call and examine Goods and get prices.

27 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

Fourth Judicial District.

A bill is now before the legislature to redistrict the Fourth judicial district, and will probably be passed as follows: The counties of Park and Chaffee will probably be thrown out of the district and Cheyenne county added. Terms of court will then be held as follows: El Paso county, second Monday in January, first Monday in May, and first Tuesday in September; Kit Carson, Lincoln and Cheyenne all in October; Douglas, last Monday in November; Elbert, second Monday in December. It will be seen by the above that Judge Campbell and Stenographer Adams will be able to remain at home a large part of the year, and that if necessary district court can be held in this county continuously from January to October. It is thought this arrangement will be in every way satisfactory, especially to the court officers, who are compelled to keep going at present at heavy expense.

A Bold, Black Burglar

One of the employes of the Empire Steam laundry saw a light coming out from under the door of Hemenway & Crowley's feed store on East Huerfano street Wednesday night and looked in through the keyhole to see who it was. He saw a man moving about inside and put a man on watch at the door while he went for a policeman. Officer Wilson came and crawled in under the door. He found no one in the store at first, but a short search disclosed a young colored man concealed in a pile of straw. He was soon caught and the officer started for the city jail with him. He had piled up some grain sacks to take away and had broken open the till, but had got nothing of value.

On the way to jail he managed to get away from the policeman and escaped. His description was given to the police yesterday morning and a short time after Officer Chapman caught sight of him in the south part of town. He ran at the sight of the uniform and a long chase followed, but he was finally caught on the other side of Shook's Run. He gave his name as Isham Buckner, but the police recognize him as the man who got into trouble a few weeks ago under the name of Isham Jones. Yesterday afternoon Justice Walker sent him to the county jail in default of $500 to await the pleasure of the grand jury.

District Court.

The entire time of the district court Wednesday was occupied in the trial of the case of Charles L. Tutt vs Ernest L. Hall. The plaintiff charges that Hall came to him last summer and represented himself as the owner of three valuable lots in Chicago. After some negotiations Tutt exchanged a ranch 10 miles from Colorado Springs for the lots. He afterwards discovered that the lots were 37 miles from Chicago and were swampy and marshy, and he sued to recover possession of his ranch.

The defense is that the trade was a fair one and that there were no fraudulent representations made. The trial was before a jury, Judge McMorris representing the plaintiff and Messrs. Lewis & Harris appearing for the defendant.

The last number of the Recorder, published at Vineland, N. J., contains a sketch of the life of the late John Gage, who was an uncle of Mr. E. G. Perkins, assessor of El Paso county. Mr. Gage was born in Litchfield, N. Y., in 1802, and died in Vineland, December 26, 1890. He was one of the early settlers of Chicago and built the first flouring mill there in 1836. In 1839 he shipped $2000 worth of flour to the east, the first ever exported from Chicago. He was an alderman at one time and originated the idea of the "Dearborn" school, which was the first of the large city schools. His later years were spent in quiet at Vineland, where he was identified with a number of enterprises of great benefit to the town.

Mr. R. J. Scott, of the Pittsburg Reduction company, is in the city. This company is one of the largest producers of aluminum in the world and is considerably interested in the recent discovered cryolite beds on Cheyenne mountain as they can probably obtain the ore at a much lower rate than when it is imported from Greenland. Wednesday Mr. Scott shipped about one hundred pounds to Pittsburg where exhaustive tests will be applied to it and its commercial value definitely ascertained.

The candle which has attracted so much attention burning in Perkins & Holbrook's window during the last few days, burned out Wednesday evening at 8.27 o'clock, making the total time it has burned 47 hours and 27 minutes. Mr. S. E. Sessions guessed this time to a minute and gets the first prize, a $20 suit. Messrs. M. J. Allen and C. M. Zurbu. guessed 47 25 each and Mr. C. E. Goddard put it at 47 29, so the three will divide the second and third prizes of a $10 suit and $5 hat, or their equivalents.

The articles of incorporation of the Cascade Avenue Hotel company have been filed. The directors for the first year are Col. De La Vergne, Col. E. S. Ervay, A. J. Denton, J. E. McIntyre and E. J. Hodgson. The officers are Col. De La Vergne, president; E. J. Hodgson, vice president; Colonel Ervay, treasurer; A. J. Denton, secretary. The directors are actively pushing the stock list.

About twenty of the young men of this city have organized a dancing club and will hold a weekly hop at the Antlers hall under the supervision of Professor Durgin, who will give them what instruction they need, the intention being to combine the acquisition of new dances with the pursuit of pleasure. The first dance of the series was held last night, Metz's orchestra furnishing the music.

Following is E. P. Moon's record of the weather for the week ending February 4, 1891, taken near Husted, Colo.: Highest temperature, 55° on the 4th; lowest temperature, —6° on the 29th; weekly mean temperature, 17.54°. Direction of the wind, south four days, north two days, veering one day.

Quite a number of people who have been making protracted stays in the hotels of this city are leaving for their homes in the east. Mr. Thomas Runce, the manager of the Iron Mountain, Michigan, opera house left the Alamo with his family Thursday for home.

Mr. F.A. Colby Wednesday sent a draft of $1,000 to Secretary McCleevey of the Childs Drexel fund. This is the money subscribed for the home by the citizens of Colorado Springs, and has been held here until there was no longer doubt that the institution would be located here.

The plat and statement of Granite ditch was filed in the office of the county clerk Thursday morning. The ditch takes water from Dead Man's creek near Husted, its headgate being on the south side of the stream.

The plat and statement of "Walnut Hill" was filed in the recorder's office Wednesday by Mary J. Jones. This is a portion of Mr. W. B. Jones' property on the Cheyenne road which is being platted and placed on the market.

Mr. Ward Barber has begun the erection of a seven-room house near the corner of El Paso and Boulder streets. This is the third elegant residence put up by Mr. Barber within the past year.

Mr. C. W. Hatch had his preliminary hearing on the charge of forgery, at Worcester, Mass., Wednesday and was bound over in $10,000 to await the action of the grand jury.

Mrs. J. E. Kerr and Mr. Guy Kerr left for St. Louis, Mo., Thursday evening to remain during the winter. Mr. Kerr will enter the department of chemistry in Washington University.

A marriage license was issued Wednesday to Sidney Hart and Miss Elizabeth Lloyd, both of Colorado Springs.

Mr. Albert Matthews is the purchaser of the Perkins Bros.' stock of queensware.

MARRIED.

HART-LLOYD—In Colorado Springs, February 4, 1891, by Rev. Ira G Sprague, Sidney Hart and Miss Elizabeth Lloyd, both of Colorado Springs.

TRESSLER-HALL—Mr. Samuel B. Tressler and Miss Della Hall, both of this city, were married at 10 30 p. m. Friday, at the residence of Rev. Mr. Bell, Rev. J. D. Rankin, pastor of the United Presbyterian church, Denver, officiating.

DIED.

BRADSHAW—Elizabeth A., infant daughter of W. M and Anna Bradshaw, February 2, 1891, of congestion of the lungs, aged 5 months and 11 days

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., February 5, 1891.

GROCERIES.	
Flour, per cwt	2 20 @2 55
Graham, per cwt	2 20 @2 75
Corn Meal, per cwt	1 90 @2 20
Cheese, cream, per lb	12 @ 20
Cheese, Swiss, imported per lb	28 @ 40
Cheese, Swiss domestic, per lb	18 @ 25
Eggs, state, per doz	25 @ 26
Eggs, ranch, per doz	30 @ 35
Butter, dairy rolls, per lb	14 @ 16
Butter, tub, per pound	16 @ 18
Butter, creamery, per lb	28 @ 32
Butter, ranch, per lb	25 @ 30
Sugar, per cwt	7 00 @7 25
Lard, per lb	8½@ 10
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per cwt	1 60@2 00
Cabbage, per cwt	2 75@4 00
Turnips, per cwt	1 50@2 50
Rutabagas, per cwt	1 25@3 00
Onions, per cwt	3 50@4 50
Squash	[illegible]@3 00
Celery, per stalk	5@ 10
Spinach, per pound	25
Salsify, per bunch	10
Parsley, per bunch	5
Lettuce, each 5c; per doz	40
MEATS.	
Beef—Porterhouse steak, per lb	20
Loin	18
Round	12½
Shoulder	8 @10
Rib roasts	10 @18
Mutton—Chops	20
Legs	15
Stew	5 @ 6
Veal—Cutlet	20
Loins, roasts and chops	20
Shoulder	15
Stew	10 @12½
Pork—Chops and roasts	12½
Turkeys, per lb	18 @20
Chickens, per lb	12½@ [illegible]
Ducks, per lb	18 @20
Geese, per lb	20
Oysters, per qt	40 @60
GAME.	
Venison	20 @25
Antelope	20 @25
Elk	20 @35
Quail, each 20c, per doz	2 00
Prairie chickens, each	60 @65
Rabbits, each	20
FEED.	
Oats, per cwt	1 90
Corn, per cwt	1 30
Corn Chop, per cwt	1 35
Bran, Colo., per cwt	1 00
Bran, eastern, per cwt	1 20
Wheat	1 75
Hay, Colorado, per ton	[illegible] 00@20 00
Hay, Nebraska, per ton	[illegible] 00
Hay Kansas, per ton	12 00
Alfalfa, per ton	15 00
Straw, per ton	9 50

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS, and Spectacles at Ashby's.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's. x-18-tf

A WOMAN CELEBRATED ON TWO CONTINENTS.

In a few well chosen words tells what she knows of a celebrated article:

LONDON.—To Mr. W. M. Wiscom: Dear Sir—I have tried your famous "Robertine." It is excellent, and I shall be pleased to recommend it to all my lady friends. Believe me yours truly. [illegible]

1-23-eod-ly

COLORADO

IS A

SILVER STATE!

And as Such you Should Use HARD MONEY.

WE WILL STATE

THAT FOR

HARD OR SOFT MONEY.

We will sell you anything worn by a man or a boy in

Latest Style and at Guaranteed Price

PERKINS & HOLBROOK,

28 Pike's Peak Ave. 8 S. Tejon Street.

[illegible]

Cannot be successfully traveled without good health. To reach wealth or any coveted position in life requires the full possession and operation of all the faculties kind nature has endowed us with. These conditions cannot exist unless the physical being is in perfect working order, and this is impossible when the liver and spleen are torpid, thus obstructing the secretions, causing indigestion and dyspepsia with all of their accompanying horrors.

Dr. [illegible]'s English Dandelion

TONIC

Exerts a specific influence over the liver, excites it to healthy action, resolves its chronic engorgements, promotes the secretions, and cures indigestion and constipation, sharpens the appetite, tones up the entire system and makes life worth living. For sale by leading druggists, Colorado Springs. 1-23-eod-y

J. S. BARNES & SON.

——ALL KINDS OF——

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE.

Blacksmiths & [illegible]

TOOLS.

Studebaker Wagons.

[illegible]

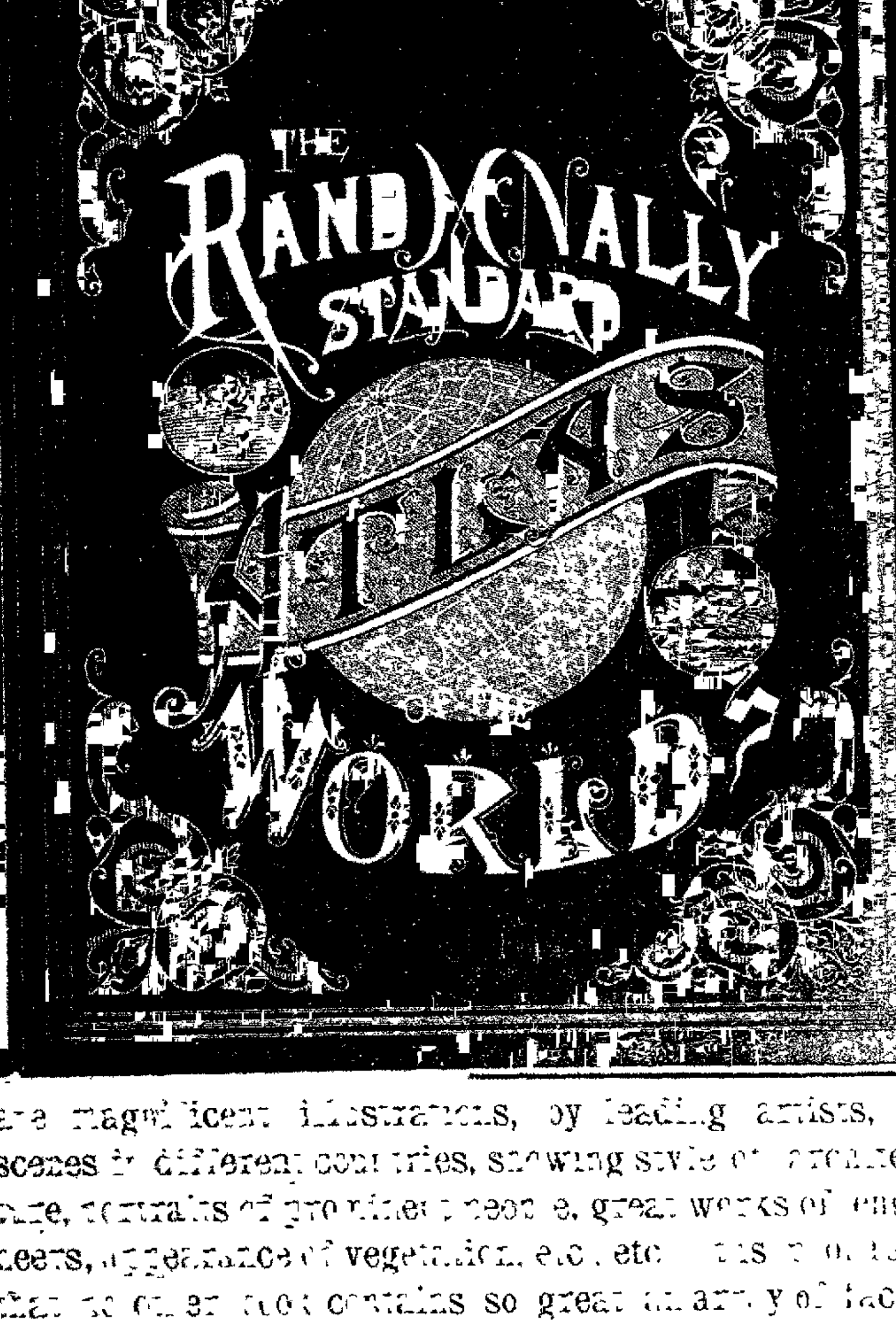
17 SOUTH TEJON STREET

COLORADO SPRINGS.

we.6-tf

IT IS THE STANDARD

Standard Atlas of the World. A large size folio book of about 200 pages, giving more information regarding the world than any other book ever published for the money. The most complete maps obtainable of all the countries in the world, with population by cities, districts, etc. There



are magnificent illustrations, by leading artists, of scenes in different countries, showing style of architecture, portraits of prominent people, great works of engineers, appearance of vegetation, etc., etc. It is not too much to say that no other book contains so great an array of facts, figures and general information as the Standard Atlas of the World. Among other things are colored diagrams showing comparative and actual wealth, debt, production, etc., of the different countries. Size 11x14 inches. Retail price $2.50. Sent free for 4 subscribers to The WEEKLY GAZETTE at $1.50 each, or with the paper at following prices:

Weekly Gazette, one year and Atlas	$3 50
Daily Gazette, 3 months and Atlas	4 50
Daily Gazette, 6 months and Atlas	7 00
Daily Gazette, one year and Atlas	[illegible] 50

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, County of El Paso. ss.

In the District Court.

Orpha B. Frazier, Plaintiff vs. Elisha H. Frazier, Defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado, To Elisha H. Frazier, the defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District court, of El Paso county, State of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this State, then ten days additional to the time hereinbefore specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of the court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, on the grounds of desertion and failure to support, and awarding to plaintiff the care and custody of their minor children, Reese E. and Ruby E. Frazier; also for a reasonable provision for the support, maintenance and education of said minor children, and for a proper and equitable relief and for costs of this action, as will more fully appear from the complaint filed in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required the said plaintiff will take judgment against you by default and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court at Colorado Springs, in said county and state, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1890.

[SEAL] EDGAR HOWBERT, Clerk.

COLBURN & DUDLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff. w-a-f-4t

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Dec. 29th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the County court, in and for El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on February 16, 1891, viz: Thomas D. Van Sycke, Pre. D. S. No. [illegible], for the n ½ nw ¼, sec. 3, Twp. 15 s, r 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles W. Long, Herbert Skinner, E. George Walls, Henry St. C. Byrne, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Any you Eben E. Massey, who made Pre. D. S. No. [illegible], on July 24, 1884, for this land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said Thomas D. Van Sycke should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

wa-1-6

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

h-44-eod-1y

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, H. P. Bosworth and A. J. Bosworth, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did on the fourth day of August, A. D., 1890, by their certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the thirteenth day of August, A. D., 1890, in book 118, at page 485, convey to the undersigned, as trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then acting county clerk of said El Paso county, as the successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, to wit: Lot number one (1), in block number three hundred and four (304), in addition number two, to the town (now city), of Colorado Springs, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to B. F. Crowell, of a certain promissory note of the said H. P. Bosworth, dated December 31, 1885, for the principal sum of six hundred and forty dollars, with interest thereon, from the date thereof, until paid at the rate of ten per cent per annum, said note being due on or before one year after its date; and

Whereas, the said deed of trust provides that in case of default in payment of said sum of money according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, then, in that case, the said trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the successor in trust aforesaid, shall sell said real estate, for the purpose of paying the principal of said note and interest thereon, and all the expenses connected with the execution of said trust; and

Whereas, the time of payment of the principal of said note and interest thereon has passed, and default has been made in the payment of the same:

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in and by virtue of the authority in us vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned, trustee, as aforesaid, or in case of my failure for any reason to act in the premises, then the undersigned, F. W. Howbert, county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust, will on Monday, the ninth day of March, A. D., 1891, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the county clerk's office, in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, sell the above described property, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest thereon, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust

EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Trustee

F. W. HOWBERT, county clerk, of El Paso county, successor in trust

Dated at Colorado Springs, February [illegible]. wb-4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Harriet A. McNeil, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Harriet A. McNeil, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County court, of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the February term, 1891, on the first Monday in March next, being March 2d 1891 at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned

SETH BAKER, Administrator

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, February 2d, 1891 wb 7-4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of E. H. Owen, Jr., deceased

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of E. H. Owen, Jr., late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs in said county, at the January term, 1891 on the last Monday in February next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 5th day of January A. D., 1891.

wa17 4 F L MARTIN, Administrator

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Nathan S. Culver, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Nathan S. Culver, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1891, on the last Monday in March next, A. D., 1891. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 31st day of December, A. D., 1890.

HARRIET S. CULVER, Administratrix

wa-10-4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Ida J. Wicks, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Ida J. Wicks, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 189[illegible], on the last Monday in March next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this [illegible] day of January A. D., 189[illegible].

SAMUEL T. WICKS, Administrator

W. [illegible] D. [illegible],

128 N. TEJON ST.

[illegible]

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